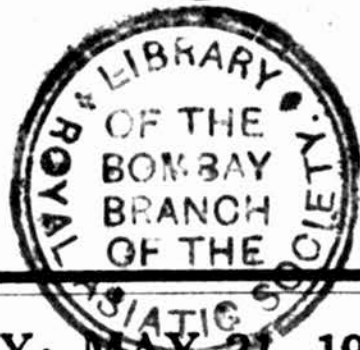


Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA



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"EXPECTATION"

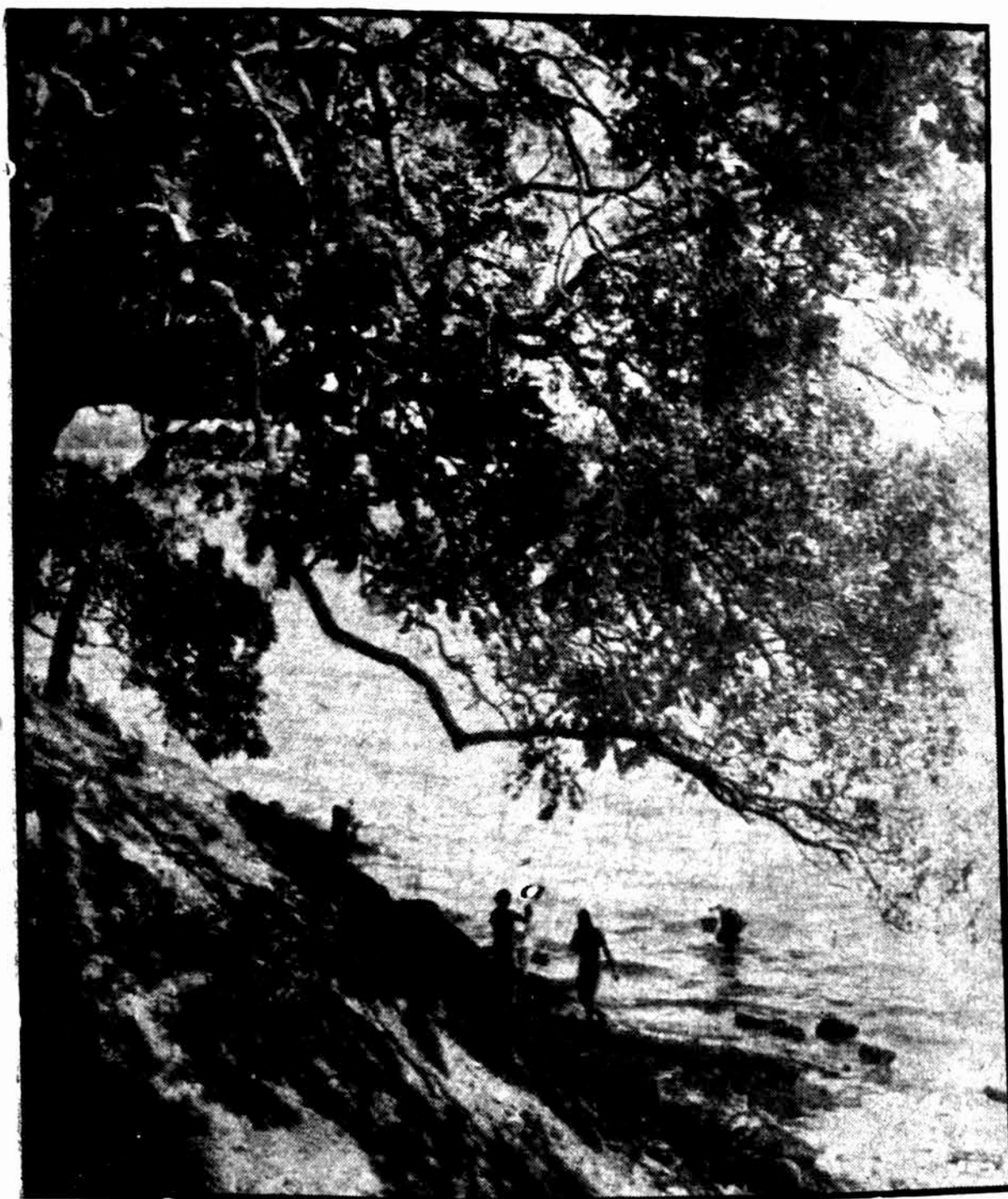


—Kiran De

"RAMA'S" EXILE.

From the original fresco-panel, depicting "Ramayana," executed by Sjt. Kiran De, at 'Shree-Pali', an institution of Fine Arts near Colombo, Ceylon. The whole panel is about 10 x 3 feet, being divided into three parts (1) Sita's Marriage, (2) Rama's Exile and (3) Sita in Asoka Forest.

(See Page 7)



"UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE".

(Photo by Moorthy Vasan.)



"ROUND AND ROUND".

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)



With the approach of the monsoon and prospective suspension of the coastal steamer service, the rush of passengers, belonging mostly to the labouring class, to the Konkan ports is increasing daily. The pictures depict scenes at the Bombay Ferry Wharf, more commonly known as "Bhau-cha-Dhakka."

Government of Maharashtra

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MAY 21, 1939.

The Occident And The Orient

WHEN Kipling was born in Bombay there was no bi-weekly airplane service between Croydon and Karachi—no Lindbergh had jumped over the big pond of the Atlantic.

"East is East, and West is West,
"And never the twain shall meet"

was undoubtedly a poetic expression of a fact, but we live in a changing world.

When Alexander invaded India and conquered only one province of the Sub-Continent, his soldiers, tired of the inhospitable climate, revolted against the great conqueror. That was perhaps the first contact of India and Europe. Vasco de Gama brought a few Indians from Calicut to Portugal. It is said Edmund Burke found two Indians sitting at one corner of a London park, and sympathetic as he always was to foreigners, invited them to his country house. They were sent by Raghunath Rao the Peshwa, as his agents to negotiate with the authorities in London. These were all curious specimens of human beings from the East to the West.

Influence Of Sanskrit

The opening of the Suez Canal brought the East nearer to the West, but more than the Suez Canal it was the introduction of Sanskrit literature to Europe which created more and more interest in the newly conquered country of India. Warren Hastings, writing the preface of the first English translation of the "Bhagavad Gita" on October 4, 1784, from Benares, says, "Might I, an unlettered man, venture to prescribe bounds to the latitude of criticism, I should exclude in estimating the merits of such a production all rules born from the ancient and modern literature of Europe, all references to such sentiments or manners as are become the standards of propriety for opinion, for action in our own mode of life. I should exclude them as by no means applicable to the language, sentiments, manner or morality appertaining to a system of society with which we have been for ages unconnected and of an antiquity preceding even the first efforts of civilization in our own quarter of the globe."

Goethe burst forth into a song when he read Kalidasa's "Lost Ring."

Schopenhauer exclaimed, "The Upanishads have been the solace of my life and they will be the solace of my death." A host of Orientalists and Indologists sprang up in England, Germany and France, who revealed the untold, hidden treasures of Sanskrit literature to the savants of Europe. A few of them seriously believed that a new renaissance would begin, as it had in the middle of the fifteenth century after the discovery of Greek literature.

Father Of Modern India

Ram Mohun Roy, whom Gokhale rightly calls the "Father of Modern India" was the first Indian, who could appeal to the intelligentsia of England by his new orientation of Hinduism. His striking personality and his love of the motherland made a deep impression on the thinking people of England.

Swami Vishwananda, who is at present in charge of Chicago centre of the Ramkrishna Mission in America, sends us this illuminating article. Swamiji believes that a new understanding, a new synthesis is slowly arising between the East and West and that the twain will meet (pace Kipling) in the fulness of time.

Tagore's princely grandfather was considered as a grandee from India in London and Paris. Max Muller, the greatest Orientalist of the nineteenth century and the greatest champion of Indo-Aryan culture in the West, wrote in an illuminating article in the "Brahma-Vadin" of Madras that he was the first Hindu whom the great German savant met in Paris, while he was studying Sanskrit with a French professor. The young scholar assailed the lordly Tagore with innumerable questions, about the Hindu rituals, manners,

Clasp Hands

By

SWAMI VISHWANANDA

customs, social institutions, metaphysics and theology.

Keshab Chunder Sen, the doyen of Indian orators, appeared in London in the year 1870 and created quite a commotion. Queen Victoria invited him to lunch—Gladstone invited him to tea. John Stuart Mill and Cardinal Newman came to interview him.

The Unknown Monk

The organizers of the first Parliament of Religions, held at Chicago in 1893, were responsible for inviting representatives of the Eastern faiths to meet on a common platform with the princes of the Christian churches. The proceedings of the Parliament record the fact that Swami Vivekananda, though not a formally invited delegate, was strongly recommended by a learned professor of Harvard to Dr. Barrows, the Chairman of the Parliament in the following words, "He is more learned than all of us put together!"

Swami Vivekananda dominated the Parliament from the moment he appeared on the platform. It

was a vision of world peace that inspired Tennyson's famous lines about the parliament of man and the federation of the world. To some extent this was realized in that parliament. Elaborate arrangements had been made to ensure the success of the Parliament. Invitations had been sent out to all the recognised religious faiths of the world. Unprecedented and wonderful as the gathering was, there was no one amongst these invited who could be looked upon as a spokesman of this Parliament

—no one who could interpret and give voice to this great assembly as a whole, or seize the spirit which inspired the conception of the coming together of all the religions of the world and explain the unity which lay behind this wide diversity of faiths. The seemingly impossible was accomplished by the unknown monk from Hindusthan, who could never have found admittance into the Parliament if the organizers had been sticklers for formalities.

His first appearance on the platform and what followed thereafter constitute almost a chapter of romance. In a crowded assembly of grave and revered men he was the youngest and least distinguished. Many of the delegates were famous orators—Swami Vivekananda had never spoken in public. With trepidation in his heart he stood up to speak.

All eyes turned to the radiant vision standing before the assembly, the strikingly handsome figure of splendid manhood, robed in the flowing orange-coloured garments of the most ancient order of Indian monks. As the large, brilliant eyes ranged over the vast audience streams of a subtle magnetism passed over the assembly and thrilled it with unconscious tremors. Then came the first utterance, "Sisters and brothers of America," and the hypnosis was complete.

The "New York Herald" wrote "He is undoubtedly the greatest figure in Parliament of Religions". The great Swami electrified the United States of America from coast to coast by his eloquence, masterly interpretation of Hinduism, and, above all, by his saintly character. This phenomenal success (Continued On Page 47)

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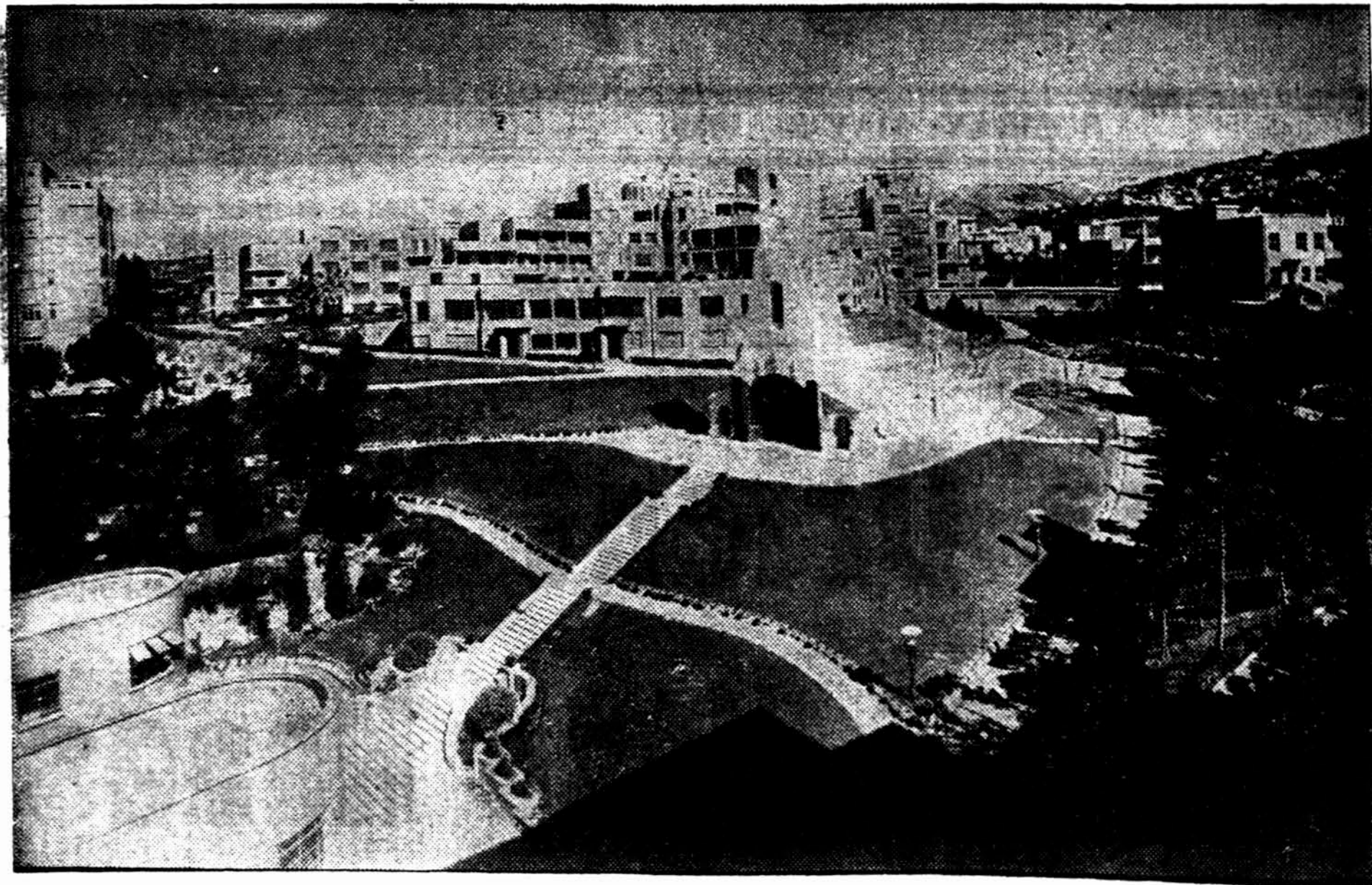
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"I am only laying the foundations".

(Courtesy: "The Tribune")

News From Across The Seas



EUROPE'S MOST MODERN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL:

A month ago, Signor Mussolini inaugurated the most modern and comfortable children's hospital in the whole of Europe.

This hospital was endowed by an unhappy husband and father to the town of Genova. The founder of this charitable institution, a Roman industrial, lost his young wife by their only child's birth and the baby died from an insidious illness four years later.

The poor father, broken down by this heavy blow, decided to sacrifice his entire fortune for the construction of a children's hospital, hoping to save other parents from such an awful fate.

Photo gives a view of the hospital, where over 1,500 can be accommodated and healed, in the 17 spacious buildings—60 electric lifts lead to the airy and sunny infirmaries. A chapel has been erected in the centre of the buildings. The building-expense was approximately 50 millions lire.

MR. C. R. ATTLEE. Leader of the Opposition, was an orator chained to the written word in his speech against conscription in the House of Commons.

The full text of it was in front of him and he did not depart from his brief at any point. He was unable to answer the Prime Minister as he should have done, in accordance with Parliamentary practice.

The reading of speeches is actually forbidden in the House. A pity the rule is not rigidly enforced, for reading is destruction of debate. It makes the House of Commons a symposium.

The practice is too common outside the House also. Even Mr. Churchill read his speech at the Canada Club dinner recently and again in the House. But he hides his Parliamentary manuscript—inside a copy of Hansard.

Mr. R. B. Bennett sets an excellent example in this matter. He disdains notes, and he is easily the best of the speakers who do so.

Duke Of Connaught

On Monday, May 1, the Duke of Connaught celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday. He has many of the infirmities of age including

deafness, which cuts him off from his old friends, but he still has fair health. The King and Queen went down to Bagshot to say good-bye before their departure to Canada. Much is written on the Duke's birthdays about his connection with his godfather the great Duke of Wellington, after whom he is named, but he was a little over two years old when Wellington died and those who know him say that he never claims remembrance of the Duke.

One service the Duke of Connaught did the Army is not well known. It was mainly by his efforts that khaki was introduced into the home army. It was in 1882 when the Duke was in the Guards in Egypt that the Indian contingent under Sir Herbert McPherson arrived on service wearing khaki. The Duke was so impressed by it that he wrote to London declaring that it was the only possible wear for field service and urged its adoption. Queen Victoria was not impressed and derided it as 'cane au lait' colour against the glorious and conspicuous English red. However, when the Guards returned to Egypt again in 1884 for the Gordon Relief Expedition they

wore khaki, as they have done in war ever since.

The joint stock banks in Britain have been discussing in committee the question of measures to be taken in war time.

The proceedings of the committee are secret. I understand, however, that preparations have been completed for moving the vital permanent records of these banks to more secure quarters in the country.

The Westminster Bank, for instance, have taken the Dowager Lady Abingdon's house, Oaken Holt, near Oxford. Barclays Bank have leased several houses at Wimbledon, and the National Provincial Bank have four houses in different parts of the country.

Of the private banks, Barings have taken Stratton Park in Hampshire, and O. T. Falk and Co. have a house in Oxford.

The Bank of England will not move out of London. They prepared their bomb-proof shelters in the rebuilding which began fifteen years ago.

The vaults, fifty feet below Threadneedle-street, have steel and concrete walls eight feet thick. And it is claimed that though the building might be captured it could not be destroyed.

Many other organisations—business houses, insurance companies and trade unions—have made arrangements for conducting their business from alternative offices in the country should the need arise. And this is not, of course, an indication of an alarming situation.

It merely shows a prudent management on the part of these concerns to take precautions against the possibility of bombing, as they would insure against fire.

It shows, too, that facilities are being provided for scattering the clerical population in time of war; and that is a good thing. It is also a matter on which the expert advice of the London estate agents should be taken, for

(By Our London Correspondent)

their knowledge has become the key to the situation.

Nazi Bible

"Mein Kampf" has been translated into Arabic. It is sold for the slight sum of eight-pence. The translator has also acted as a tactful editor, and as the Arabs belong to the Semitic peoples, he has conveniently cut some of the Fuehrer's more violent racial views.

On the last page where the words "The End" normally appear, there is a sentence which reads with delightful irony:

"The book is ended; thanks be to Allah."

Prominent among the Englishmen who have had to reverse their judgments about Herr Hitler is Lord Londonderry.

For many years he was an ardent advocate of friendly relations with the Nazis. He made several trips to Germany and was twice received by Herr Hitler.

He subsequently wrote a book entitled "Ourselves and Germany," in which he gave an account of his travels.

Last September Lord Londonderry flew to Munich and arrived there the same day as Mr. Chamberlain, Signor Mussolini and M. Daladier. On this occasion, however, his Nazi friends paid him less attention than on his previous visits. Field-marshal Goering was too busy to see him.

Lord Londonderry strongly supported the Munich agreement, but after the renewed pogroms last December he changed his views and recommended that "not one inch of territory" should be ceded to the Nazis.

Except for the visits of the Prime Minister and the Duke of Windsor to Herr Hitler, the British citizen whose reception by the Fuehrer created the greatest interest was Mr. Lloyd George.

He took tea at Berchtesgaden in September 1936 and subsequently gave the world a full account of his impressions of Herr Hitler.

Like so many other visitors from this country Mr. Lloyd George fell under the Fuehrer's spell. He described him as the "George Washington of Germany" and stated emphatically that though the Germans would resist to the death every invader of their own country, "they have no longer the desire themselves to invade any other land."

Mr. Lloyd George elaborated these views in an interview in which he said "Germany has no desire to attack any country in Europe and Hitler is arming for defence and not for attack."

Since Mr. Lloyd George saw Herr Hitler, German troops have invaded Austria, Spain and Czecho-Slovakia and L. G. has now revised his earlier opinion of the Fuehrer's peaceful intentions.

We have been looking through

(Continued On Page 46)

DESTINY

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India's Contribution To Ceylon's Renaissance

By MANU M. THACKER

Kiran De is the latest and youngest among the many Indian artists, who have inspired or worked for the renaissance of Ceylonese art. He has just returned after a stay of two years in that country. The painting on this week's cover page is from the brush of Mr. De.

One feels this world is a small place when one meets familiar faces against new backgrounds. It happens at times that we are greeted with a face which claims all familiarity but is least expected where it is found and that drives away from us all the feeling that the world is a big place to live in—we rather feel thereby, that there is less room to move about and we have come to live in a scientifically minimised space.

Thus I met Kiran De. I was taken by surprise when I found him in Bombay moving about with a collection of his paintings, for I thought he was yet in Ceylon with his brushes and pigments sketching the sacred shrines of Buddhist art or teaching the Sinhalese art-lovers the rudiments of Indian painting.

Work In Ceylon

So he is back from Ceylon after having spent two years and having contributed much to the movement of Indian art revival by putting forth before the Sinhalese his beautiful works, and by training a good number of Sinhalese pupils and acquainting them with the fundamental principles of Indian painting. He did this teaching at the Institution called 'Shree Pall' running on the lines of Poet Tagore's Shantiniketan, near Colombo. This Institution was founded in the year 1934 by Mr. Wilmot Pereira, one of the leading personalities of Ceylon, who has worked hard for the introduction of indigenous arts and crafts of India, in Ceylon, and also to reanimate their own dying national arts.

In the year 1936, Sjt. Kiran De was called from Simla where he

was working as an art instructor in the Union Academy in order to shoulder the responsibility of conducting the art section of this newly formed Institution, which is a miniature 'Shantiniketan' of Ceylon.

Kiran De working at this Institution for two years, popularised both Indian Painting and Music and helped the Sinhalese to revitalise their own arts which resemble to a certain degree, the arts of the South.

India Imparts Inspiration

The Sinhalese have imbibed much of India's spirit from the visits of Poet Rabindranath Tagore, with his Shantiniketan players (1934) followed by Uday Shanker, the most reputed exponent of Indian dancing (1935), Menaka, with her 'Kathaka' Troupe (1936) and lastly versatile Natraja Vashi. It is by their visits that the love for the reconstruction of their Kandyan dancing was instilled in the Sinhalese, while they have also learnt the use of delicate instruments as they had nothing to be proud of except their drum playing in the sphere of music.

Visits of Nandal Bose and G. Venkatachallam, and others have helped the Sinhalese to understand the beauty that is Indian Art. Their local art lovers like W. A. D'Silva, D. B. Dhanapala, Wilmot Pereira, Dr. Das Gupta and others have contributed through their writings to the understanding of Indian Art.

Kiran De's visit had great influence on the minds of the Sinhalese. For Ceylon has artists of the type we bring out from our own Government schools of India

at the end of Diploma Course, but it has also artists J. D. A. Pereira and A. C. G. S. Amersakara who have excelled in the art of portraiture painting in oils. In artists like D. M. A. Vijayavardana, W. S. De Mel and Mrs. Dhanapala it has found the spirit awakened to interpret Indian art.

Modest But Ambitious

K. S. De worked at Shri Pall with zest and vigour and won great response. Indian dancing, mostly Manipuri style, was taught by his friend Shanti Ghose, who at present conducts the dancing Class of Tagore School. He is modest—modest in height too! He is young yet, as he is only thirty. He speaks little, being slow in his speech, but then one wonders how well he modulates his voice when he sings Tagore's songs or renders Denandra Nath Tagore's Music. The late Dinendra Nath Tagore was one of the prominent musicians of Calcutta and his disciples at 'Pupil's Own School' of Vile Parle have brought home to the people of Bombay his music. Bachubhai Shukla has composed Gujarathi songs to his music, and it should be said that he showed a considerable success, in the play that was produced in Bombay a year ago named 'Devayani'.

Kiran De has his own simple ways of living but he also has the ability to adopt himself to his surroundings for he has worked as Art Instructor in Assam, Delhi, Burma, Ceylon and many other places. He can never stay at one place for long, for his legs itch for the beauty of new lands to inspire him to paint.

He has seen much of India's rural life and has lived more amidst nature's grandeur than in the hubbub of the cities. He has the fortune to imbibe art as his inheritance from his mother Sushuma Devi, who is a great artist and worked in collaboration with Dr. Abanindra Tagore. He spent his childhood in painting and then



Syt. Kiran De

was Shantiniketan for more than 6 years, working as a pupil of Nandal Bose. He works mostly in water colours and one who observes his pictures well could easily say that he has greater command over colours than composition.

Sjt. Kiran De regrets the spirit of provincialism that has of late crept in the field of Indian Art and he finds much harm done by those who are always too ready to classify any piece of Indian Art into some or the other school of Indian Painting.

His definition of art is anything that is expressed beautifully irrespective of the technique followed. Also he feels that if a freer hand was given in this direction India would find greater works of creative art.



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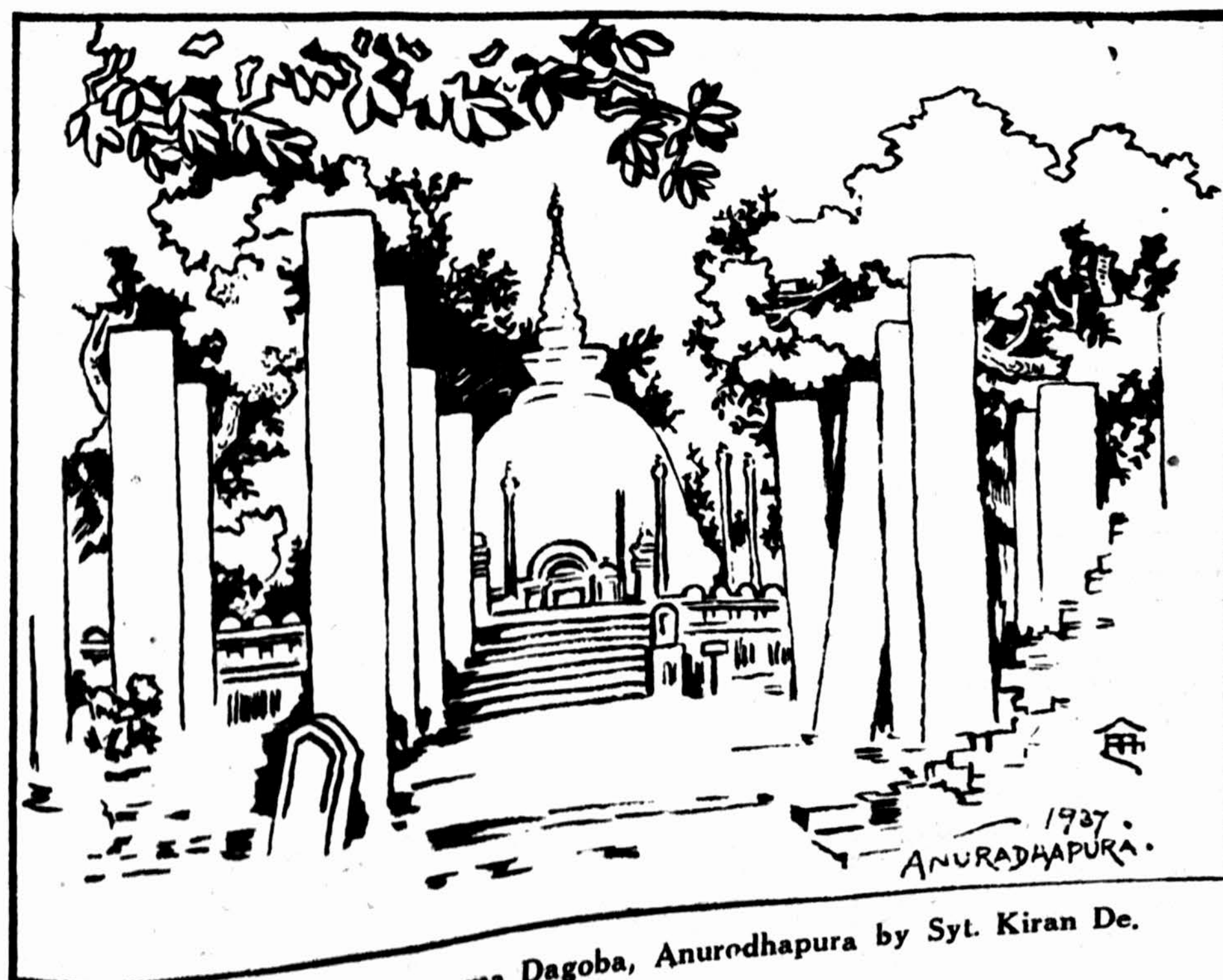
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A sketch of Thupurama Dagoba, Anuradhapura by Syt. Kiran De.

ROMANTIC STORY OF

The Birth Of The Sewing Machine

LOVE AND NECESSITY WERE PRIME
CONTRIBUTORIES TO THE INVEN-
TION OF SIMPLE YET REVOLU-
TIONARY DEVICE THAT HAS
LIBERATED MYRIADS FROM
DREARY TOIL

A century ago, in one of the dingy streets of Boston, Ari Davis rented a shop singled out by the name—MECHANIC. Davis was not only a mechanic, but his aptitude and course of knowledge and work lay in all potent spheres. Yet, he was not so much appraised, for the people of Boston were much occupied with literature and commerce rather than mechanics. They had least idea of the new mechanical age that was about to come, so that mechanical works appeared mysteries and inventions a dream.

Davis' fame did not cease. He became celebrated as a man who knew everything that was home to mechanics. Thus thronged young brains—eager young men, inventors seeking road to wealth that showed a vista through the avenues of rapidly growing industries of the nation. The young men had to offer for Davis' inspection the models of their dreams, to obtain his advice and opinion on the dreams they had long cherished.

A Juvenile Visitor

In 1837 came a youth of 18, a sickly-appearing lad, shabby and ill-clad, a country boy to Davis' shop. Davis' ingenuity did not fail to perceive clearly the work of the new incomer, and greeted him with respect.

"You have some invention to show me?" he inquired.

"Ney, Sire!" answered the country lad, after his country tone. "I'm looking for a job."

Davis shrugged his shoulders. The heavy work that had come to his shop in recent time had compelled him engaging a staff of helpers. So that there was no vacancy, and certainly not for our young man of 18, untrained apprentice such as this job-seeker. And yet that ingenuine quality that prepossessed his shabby features would not let Davis send him away.

"You will have something to do" said the mechanic in a low tone. As he uttered these soft words the die of this young man's destiny was cast.

The ungainly but manly and engaging youth who stood before the mechanic was Elias Howe, destined within a few short years to invent and perfect the Sewing Machine, a wonderful contrivance that was to free myriads of delicate flowers of the race from the thralldom of unceasing toil.

Strange though it may appear, had Davis sent young Howe away that day, the Sewing Machine might never have been invented. It was in Davis' shop that the idea for the machine struck this young man. And it was in Davis' shop that he acquired most of the skill with tools that enabled him to fashion and assem-

ble the complicated parts of his first machine.

Chance then played a conspicuous part in this invention. Besides chance there were other elements that make the story of this invention one of the most thrilling and dramatic ever enacted. In all history no man ever waged a longer and more heroic fight than did Howe in developing the sewing machine from a hazy suggestion casually offered one day in Davis' shop to a working useful device capable of being operated by the most dull-witted seamstress. Poverty, sickness, ridicule, neglect, injustice and calumny played equal part before Howe could realise his dream. His struggle against these opposing forces supplies a chronicle that is inspiring. He triumphed, and yet his triumph was half a victory, for in the struggle he lost much that was dear to him, and lastly death snatched the fruits of his conquest leaving to posterity to enjoy.

Davis soon found that he had made no mistake in engaging young Howe. There were other expert mechanics in his shop, much more superior to Howe, but Howe possessed his own peculiar knack. He was self-reliant and confident of his own way of doing things after his own trend of thought which pleased the employer and the maker.

Dawn Of Inspiration

A few days after the young Elias had served Davis, came one day a man with a large bundle which he carried carefully, as though it contained something precious. Unsealing the packet he drew out an elaborate contrivance made of wood. Moving a lever at its base back and forth, he set this contrivance into motion.

"What is it?" inquired the old master.

"A knitting machine, Sire," replied the visitor. "It is just a machine that cotton and woollen mills need."

Davis gave no startle at the wonder (if at all it was) that lay before him, for he saw no pros-

pects in such inventions.

"Criminal waste of time, you are making, Sir," he told the visitor directly. "Why don't you busy yourself with something useful—say—a—a—sewing machine."

"And that's impossible", replied the disappointed visitor.

"Not at all," responded Davis. "Why, I should have made a sewing machine myself if only I had the time to devote to it. Why don't you try it? It will presently make a fortune for you. I shall be too glad to examine it

By VIJAYASEN M.

G. JAYAKAR

when you've completed it, Sir". The visitor made his exit with a sad heart.

Davis and his co-workers again busied themselves in their work at the visitors departure, but one man—for deeply into this young man's heart sunk the words—SEWING MACHINE. He was Howe. To him dawned the light of doing something that would bring a good fortune to him; and thus suggested a career as an inventor. And like infant inventors of to-day he had huge obstacles before him.

Thrilled with the idea Howe returned to his lodgings that night full of busy thought. The road to fortune had opened up before him.

Love And Necessity

It took six long years for Howe to assemble the necessary construction of the machine in his mind. After six years, however, in 1843, Howe's ideas received impetus from two mighty forces—LOVE & NECESSITY. The young inventor had married a meek country lass—not a society dash—and was already a father of three children. The added responsibilities had increased considerably. To make the matters still complicating, he became ill. There were times when he could not work at all, and his young wife, to balance the budget, began to sew for the neighbours.

Such a sight—to watch his wife become hollow-eyed and stoop shouldered from long days and nights spent plying her needle—was intolerant to his self-reliant and sensitive nature. Howe had merely harboured the idea of a sewing machine, but never had he realised the crying necessity for the invention until then. He now determined to set upon his work and began the construction of his machine by the cut-and-dry methods. His first efforts, which lasted for a year, were flat failures.

But, Howe was not to be disappointed at his maiden effort failure. He continued building machine after machine, though

each one failed to sew. And then suddenly it occurred to him that all along he had been on the wrong track. What he wanted to make was not an automaton that would imitate faithfully the movements of a woman in sewing, but a machine that would accomplish the same results in its own way. Here was the solution. The idea filled his whole being and soon he left his master to engage himself in perfecting this model. His friends, his neighbours and others expostulated with him, some calling him even fool to cast aside his daily bread and thus throwing the family in the jaws of starvation and death.

Fortunately for Howe, he had not the present Society Dash as his wife, so that she redoubled her efforts to earn for the family and bade her husband proceed with his invention. Before the end of 1844 Howe had completed a model machine.

Disappointments

But his destiny had decreed no such sudden fortune to rain, so that just when the fruits of his labour were within his reach, Howe was forced to leave his work for want of funds. Desperate as he was, he at last demonstrated his model to George Fisher, a fuel dealer. Fisher was favourably impressed at the success that he readily offered 500 dollars to Howe for materials in return for a half-share in the invention if it proved patentable. By 1845 Howe had produced a machine that served smoothly and evenly.

After sewing a suit of clothes for Fisher and one for himself, Howe invited several Boston tail-

(Continued on Page 45)



The honeymoon is over when the groom finds overtime at his office gives him an opportunity to enjoy a professionally prepared meal in a downtown restaurant.



AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

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Adolf Hitler Has Not Yet An Austerlitz To His Credit

How far is St. Helena from a fight in Paris street? I haven't time to answer now—the men are falling fast. The guns begin to thunder, and the drums begin to beat. (If you take the first step you will take the last!)

—Kipling, "A St. Helena Lullaby."



ADOLF HITLER:

A YOUNG essayist whom I used to know about twenty years ago once wrote that "Historical parallels, even since Einstein, rarely meet." He was a gay young man who frequently sought refuge, when reviewing books that did not interest him, in writing rather freely about other things; and as relativity was something of a novelty in those distant days, he had his little joke and made his point which was, so far as I recall, a warning against attaching undue weight to those historical coincidences from which some public speakers derive their most impressive passages.

He was quite right, of course. At that age he was always right, although I have noticed that with advancing years he is not quite so sure about things as he used to be. But, all the same, there must be some occasions when historical parallels will have their uses. For there is something singularly soothing about quoting Burke on the strength of a belief that the present situation sufficiently resembles that on which his classic wisdom was employed to justify the effort. In the first place, it saves you all the labour which would be involved in thinking a way through it for yourself. Besides, it shows that you have heard of Burke.

But the situation of the world to-day hardly affords the opportunity for any such display of erudition. For the standard sages mostly lived in far more standard sages mostly lived in far more stable eras than our own. There is not the slightest use in quoting Mill as the conclusive judgment on a situation which he would not have understood.

The true analogy to our disturbed and angry age is probably to be discovered somewhere in the sixteenth century, in the menacing surroundings of Elizabethan England, which its latest historian on this side of the ocean has defined as "a dangerous world of ideologies and despots, persecution treacherous propaganda, broken treaties, and war under pretense of peace. Every year brought its tale of cities sacked, provinces overrun, assassination instigated by princes, mass persecution of unhappy sects or breeds of men. No land was safe." The resemblance is too plain for any one to miss. So if you want opposite quotations, you would probably be well advised to go for them to Machiavelli. For those were the days when men behaved like they are behaving now in Central Europe.

But there is one comparison that rises irresistibly to everybody's pen whenever any one acts authoritatively and alone. A wheat-corn or a railroad merger prompts it no less than an invasion or a coup d'etat. For all forms of single-handed action inspire somebody to compare

their author to Napoleon. Years ago in "Tono-Bungay" H. G. Wells endeavoured to assess the damage done to humanity by the undeserved prestige of that futile and destructive career, which ended in a pale of dead, a diminished France, and a lonely exile boring his companions with interminable monologue through endless afternoons of empty sunshine on an island in the South Atlantic. How many men has it encouraged to be mean in an unsound belief that they were being ruthless? Bad manners and brutal methods are universally believed to be Napoleonic, whatever that may mean; and every cad in public life exaggerates his caddishness in the fond delusion that, if he is only unrestrained enough, he will be mistaken for an emperor and buried in the Invalides.

So it need not surprise us that the amateurs of parallel in history are already asking whether there are any traces of Napoleon Bonaparte in Adolf Hitler. All autocrats inevitably invite comparison with that supreme exponent of autocracy. Indeed, it is not easy for any of them to escape a certain similarity of detail, since that is almost imposed upon them by the conditions of their occupation. One small impressive figure in a plain uniform surrounded by a flashy staff is very like another, whether it happens to be wearing a gray overcoat or a brown jacket with a Nazi armband. A distinctive style of half-dressing is obligatory for persons who are anxious to be readily recognizable on all occasions by respectful audiences at long distances. And if their policy depends on acts of violence, an international outrage in 1809 looks much the same as one in 1939.

Rise From Obscurity

But such resemblances are barely more than superficial; and if the comparison is worth examining at all, one should look a little closer at the facts of both careers. Both men rose suddenly to power from obscurity. But how?

The Corsican imposed himself on France because his military record revealed a soldier of pre-eminent ability. Under his command French armies had progressed in two campaigns from the Riviera to the Austrian Tyrol passing from an incompetent defensive to the triumphal sweep of an invasion which eventually left Italy in French control. That meant that he had proved himself a supreme practitioner of the vital art of war, by which the republic, threatened by the armies of half Europe, must defend itself and the revolution. Here was the significance of General Bonaparte for France, as she confronted foreign enemies abroad.

But there were enemies at home as well, by whom the settled life

of Frenchmen was no less menaced; and his habit of command appeared to promise an authoritative and efficient government, by which the revolution might be halted and solidified before the revolutionary process of disintegration went too far.

Such was the promise implicit in his career, by which the country was induced to trust itself to General Bonaparte as First Consul of the republic, subsequently crowned Emperor of the French.

It is not easy to detect much similarity in the accomplishments and methods that have endeared its Fuehrer to the German people. His military record of command was non-existent; and there is no indication that if war recurred he would be qualified to perform the exacting functions of War Lord. Indeed, this devotee of force had not displayed the faintest sign of martial talent in the testing years of the World War, when Germany's adopted son rose uneventfully as far as the unpretending rank of corporal.

An Effective Public

Speaker

His gifts—and they were undeniable—lay in more civilian directions. For he was a public speaker of formidable talent, judged by German standards. Other audiences in countries with a longer record of self-government might well have been repelled by those interminable and incoherent discourses that culminated in a screaming diatribe against the objects of his hysterical dislike—the peace treaties, the Communists and the Jews. But they fell like music upon sufficient German ears to form the Nazi party; and, that once formed, a second aptitude of his came into play.

For he was eminently capable of functioning as the presiding genius of a political machine—half showmanship and half intrigue—by which the muddled stage of German politics was shortly overshadowed. Sometimes he was the showman, gratifying dazzled audiences with deafening parades of marching feet and lifted arms and trailing banners; and sometimes he was the showman himself—the mystic aboriginal in a sort of tribal trance, composed in equal parts of Wagner and inaccurate ethnology. It was all written down in the disheveled pages of "Mein Kampf"—illogical, excitable and dull.

It is not easy to trace the clear-cut features of Napoleon in this irrational phenomenon. Hitler, if his own professions are to be believed, is nothing if not Germanic. This is the authentic war-whoop with which Arminius's braves came yelling through the trees of the Teutoburger Wald at Varus's huddled legionaries. But on which side would you have found Napoleon that day? His place was surely in the Roman ranks.

For if ever there was a Latin, with all the qualities (and a fair number of defects) of homo Mediterraneanus, it was the second son of Carlo and Letizia Buonaparte of Ajaccio. Never wholly a Frenchman and made of harder stuff than an Italian, this Corsican remained a Latin all his life. Swift, eager, trained to arms, intolerably logical, vindictive, histrionic on occasion,

but armored with enormous thicknesses of self-control in crisis or disaster—could anything have been conceived that differed more completely from the queer, instinctive monomaniac by whom the destinies of Germany are handled?

Hitler's most evident accomplishments are those of a moborator. But Napoleon's sole recorded effort in that line was a fiasco, which left him, with a lifelong distaste for public speakers. Those solitary reveries on misty mountain tops, that fanaticism about Blood and Breed, the vegetarian celibacy—what parallel is there to these in the hard logic of the Code Napoleon, the swift initiative of the great campaigns, or the obstinate normality of the Emperor's invariable bottle of Chamberlain and recurrent love affairs?

There is no parallel whatever between the two contrasted men, unless it lies in the necessity for brutal actions by which all autocrats are ultimately driven to antagonize the world. For Hitler eliminated Czechoslovakia with a ruthless sweep that must recall the gesture with which Napoleon eliminated Spain. And it is worth recalling that in spite of his apparent triumph, Spain survived Napoleon.

Dissimilar in their ingredients and personalities, there is just a possibility that the two careers may ultimately run parallel by reason of the problem which confronts all players at the awkward game of universal empire. A more than usually apocalyptic passage of "Mein Kampf" points hopefully to a world-peace "guaranteed by the conquering sword of a race of masters holding the whole world in the service of a superior civilization." That is the goal which fascist

(Continued On Page 40)

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"NOW the third step must be taken—the conquest of Manchuria, Mongolia and China. Once this is done, then the whole of the rest of Asia, including the islands of the South Seas, will be at our feet. After we have the resources of China at our disposal, we shall proceed to the conquest of India, the Archipelago, Asia Minor and even Europe."

In 1927 the Japanese Prime Minister, Tanaka, presented to the Emperor his famous Memorandum, in which these words appeared. They were not the personal proposals of an individual statesman, but the official plans of Japanese imperialism.

Part of those plans has been carried out. In 1931 Manchuria was taken, and nearly two years ago Japan started her attempted conquest of China proper. In North China now vast areas are under Japanese military occupation—though insecurely.

The Empire of the Rising Sun, under the "divine" guidance of its Mikado, has struck its next blow in fulfilment of the aims set out in the Tanaka Memorandum.

What lies behind this drive? Who are the men responsible for these fanatical plans?

The fate of the 70,000,000 people who inhabit Japan lies to a very large extent in the hands of two people: Baron Mitsui, the head of the House of Mitsui, and Baron Iwasaki, the head of the House and Bank of Mitsubishi.

Mitsui and Mitsubishi are the real rulers of Japan, the power behind the great industrial interests which demand expansion at the expense, not only of China, but of Britain and other Powers which have interests in the East.

The dynasty of Mitsui is an ancient one, going back some three hundred years. The country was even then covered with a network of Mitsui depots and credit branches, which laid the foundations of the present generation's immense wealth, estimated two years ago to exceed 1.5 milliard yen.

The House of Mitsui is actually a State within a State—controlling vast riches, possessing its own constitution, and its own oath of allegiance to that constitution. It has the key control of 224 companies, with a total capital of six milliard yen, through its banks, and a series of affiliated undertakings.

Two Men Who Rule Japan

By
ALEXANDER C. SPENCE
IN "DAILY WORKER."



Baron Takakimi Mitsui

Baron Iwasaki, the head of the Mitsubishi monopoly system, has a personal fortune of over one milliard yen, and is the prime controller of 92 undertakings with a total capital of 3.25 milliard yen.

There is not a steamer under the flag of Nippon, not a tin of fruit, not a ton of coal, not a yard of silk, in which the two tremendous organisations of Mitsui and Mitsubishi have no interest.

About 24.2 million tons of the 25.3 million tons annual production of coal are produced by the coal cartels of Mitsui and Mitsubishi.

Ninety-seven per cent. of the paper production is in the hands of Mitsui, Mitsubishi, and another financier named Abe, while 75 per cent. of the total tonnage of the Japanese mercantile marine and 90 per cent. of the railways and

Barons Mitsui And Iwasaki, Heads Of Mitsui And Mitsubishi, Are The Real Dictators Of Japan To-day

other means of transport are all controlled by the two main monopolies.

In the field of banking, which is the touchstone of the Japanese State, there are the "Big Five": Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Daiishi and Yasuda.

These five banks control 60 per cent. of all deposits and loan operations throughout the country.

The "divine mission" of Japan in China is perhaps not unconnected with the fact that Mitsui and Mitsubishi already own more than half the textile factories and coal mines in North China, and that the banks of Mitsui, Mitsubishi, and Sumitomo hold between them from 50 per cent. to 80 per cent. of the shares of all the undertakings which have been founded in Manchuria.

The Diet of Japan is a curious structure.

It is not Fascist, as we understand Fascism in Europe, because there are two main political parties, contending with each other at the helm of affairs. These

two parties are the Seiyukai Party, exclusively the property of Mitsui, and the Minseito Party, belonging to Baron Iwasaki.

The "democracy" of the Japanese Constitution is something that we in the West would have some difficulty in understanding. It is on a financial basis. Thus, a fixed tariff exists for the vote-purchasing agents of the Seiyukai and Minseito Parties: one to two yen for a peasant vote, and eight to ten yen for an urban vote.

Finally, there are the newspapers and the radio—powerful organs of propaganda—which are well under the financial control of Mitsui and Mitsubishi, who are joint owners of the largest publishing house in Japan, all the principal newspapers, and most of the wireless stations.

It is not difficult to see who is responsible for the Japanese invasion of China. One day the Japanese workers and peasants, who are helping to build this Empire by working anything from 12 to 19 hours a day for starvation wages, will have something to say about the matter.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO



PAT O'BRIEN
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Don'ts For Parents

A Modern Educationist Gives A Few Lessons To The Papas And Mammams

By DR. G. S. KRISHNAYYA

Is it not a melancholy reflection that no marital of directions accompanies the arrival of a baby, and that society takes no pains to ensure the possession by the parents of any of the many skills, ideals and attitudes necessary for the successful upbringing of children? And yet, when you buy a car you usually get a book of instructions with it, and before you are allowed to drive, you have to pass a qualifying test!

No doubt, instincts supply parents with certain abilities, but these can be considered sufficient only for an existence like that of our ancestors in our forsaken forest homes. The human child to-day has to be prepared for life in a very different kind of a world. For this he needs training both in self-direction and in the maintenance of conditions

we will wait till then to become righteously indignant! Besides, if children haven't a place to play in and a corner to call their own, parents must thank themselves when accidents occur. Reaching out for things, pulling the table cloth, playing with scissors and match boxes scribbling on the walls, are all perfectly natural but wholly undesirable activities. Such problems can be solved, positively by opening up safe and alternative avenues for these natural tendencies, and negatively, by not dangling before their eyes the glittering bait of forbidden activity. In a sense the child is made, not born!

Don't Punish Children Unnecessarily

Punishment is regarded in progressive circles as corrective

worse than useless; it is positively harmful. It robs one of perspective and a sense of proportion. It results in language and behaviour not easily defensible. It makes it difficult for the child to regain his confidence in adult wisdom or virtue. There is also the likelihood of resentment, counteracting all inclination to please or to improve. Regret has to be stimulated and this has to be associated with the wrong done—not with having been caught. When a parent shouts out at the top of his voice to his four-year-old, "stop shouting" or "Don't make a noise", he or she must be regarded as lacking a sense of humour!

Some people believe that they must crush the child's spirit if he is to become half-way decent. They are those who would have their children keep quiet, or go about with their eyes meekly bent, seen and never heard. They believe in punishment as a means of restoring the outraged majesty of parental authority, and they use punishment as a key which can fit or force all locks and is always ready at hand. An atmosphere of fear is the very antithesis of what wholesome discipline demands. Complexes of all kinds have been known to result from thoughtless repression and unnecessary inhibition. When the morning sun rises, the shadow of Mount Etna is cast far across the lovely island of Sicily resting on gardens and fields and the people's homes, a shadow as of an ever-imminent terror. So over the life of a child to its close hangs the shadow of parental harshness and mismanagement.

Don't Pamper The Child

As the pendulum swings from one end to the other, so parents who punish their children unreasonably are also often found to pamper them. They go from kicking to kissing and turn from pinching to petting! In the bargain, the children are left with no stable, constant standard to depend on and become victims of the emotional instability and un-integrated personality of their parents.

There are doubtless others who spoil their children merely because of an overflow of the milk



Keep children out of temptation's way and they won't be a problem.



Providing children with suitable and interesting occupation is one way of outwitting Satan. Children ought to be encouraged to stay out of doors as much as possible and to use up their energy in harmless activities.

congenial to public welfare. This double requirement is met to a large extent by discipline in the home.

Valuable guidance for the effective discharge of this great responsibility can be secured from a study of the child mind and a close observation of parents and children. In order to give this brief treatment of the subject of home discipline a direct and practical tone, the suggestions are stated, as in the Decalogue, in the form of "Don'ts."

Don't Lead Them Into Temptation

The familiar supplication is not inapplicable to our ordering of our children's lives. A large percentage of discipline problems arises from the failure of parents to exercise their imagination. They put children in, or allow them to get into, situations where nothing but trouble can result. And then, they are amazed and annoyed that their children are so troublesome! Once we grasp the fact that children are largely bundles of instincts and impulses, and that they will express them in one way or another, we shall do our best to provide them with suitable opportunities for self-expression in circumstances where their behaviour will not run counter to orderliness and the well-being of others.

Playing ball in the parlour was just as much a wrong before the vase fell down and the picture frame got broken as after, but

treatment rather than as a vindictive outburst. We should not punish a child because of the wrong he has done but because we want him to behave differently in the future. In correction we are concerned with the child's growth in desirable directions, not with meting out a graded scale of punishment for offences committed. In other words, punishment is prospective rather than retrospective!

Once that is realized and realized thoroughly, anger will appear as entirely irrelevant. It is



Nothing can take the place of joyous companionship of children of the same age as a mode of social training and a means of expending superfluous steam!

of human kindness, who haven't the courage to say "No" and face the temporary discomfort consequent on it. Yielding to the boisterous demand for more sweets, longer play and newer toys is a way of escape which often takes its toll in the long run. The fond parent does not realise the serious damage he is doing his fondlings, or else he would divert their attention and impulses to healthier channels or strive to convince them of the error of their ways. He would not be reckless with his rewards nor would he allow these rewards to deteriorate into bribes. He would aim at building moral muscles instead of merely tickling fussy palates.

A little punishment wisely and timely administered can do nothing but good. Even physical pain, usually treated as taboo, may have to be resorted to when gentler and loftier appeals have failed. Abdication of this responsibility is fraught with serious consequences. A hot-house plant, sheltered too much and too long, often succumbs to the stern unfeeling conditions of the real world. Besides, there is an unfortunate tendency these days to mistake pusillanimity for progressiveness! Not all instincts and wishes deserve to be expressed. Some must be redirected, some sublimated and some suppressed. He is a wise parent who knows when to do what!

The young barbarian must be helped to become a social being. The problem of "the only child" is more difficult, naturally, from the point of view both of the parent and of the child. The solution lies obviously in securing for him the company of his equals, at home and in school, in association with him as companions, and in the continual consciousness of the danger of registering on him our anxieties and susceptibilities. A child is given to parents as a trust, not as a plaything.

Don't Expect Impossible

Many parents fret and fume because their boy or girl is not

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Millions At Stake

Fantastic Stories Of World-Famous Gamblers

By MICHAEL LORANT

Every year, at the beginning of the season, newspapers published in France and in every other part of the world give sensational accounts of somebody who has broken the bank at Monte Carlo, the famous Casino on the French Riviera. Sometimes the position is reversed. A wealthy South American land owner or a Hollywood star loses all his or her money and is forced to sell a castle on the Riviera. Or again comes of a famous mathematician from the Balkans who had devised a new system and won a huge fortune overnight.

All this is rubbish being nothing more than the clever work of the publicity department of the bank itself.

Here are the facts:—The bank of Monte Carlo cannot be broken. When the cash supply at a certain table is exhausted play is suspended for a few minutes until the bank sends over a fresh supply of banknotes. Then the "jeu" (French for "games") proceeds.

It is, however, a fact that there are people in existence who have won fortunes at the Casino—some through sheer luck, others through a systematic and astute study of the game. Here are a few striking examples.

New York Head-Waiter Wins 8,000,000 Francs

A New York head-waiter, Mr. Darnbrough, who in the course of his profession, had earned a little money—about £ 250—came to Monte Carlo from New York, went straight to the Casino on the first night of his arrival, and from the moment he sat down at the table consistently won. The Casino's private detectives who are always on the look-out for trickery, cheating and other unauthorized methods of gaining an advantage. These detectives naturally became a little suspicious when they saw the prodigious quantities of cash that Mr. Darnbrough, the New York head-waiter, was rapidly accumulating at the

expense of the bank. In spite however, of their closest scrutiny, they did not discover anything to justify their suspicions. Mr. Darnbrough's colossal luck soon attracted the attention of celebrated habitués of the Casino such as European rulers, great factory owners and other famous personalities to say nothing of fair syrens ever on the alert to pounce on any member of the male sex to whom the goddess of Fortune was propitious. But Mr. Darnbrough, being a clever man, disdained the cordial overtures made to him by the afore-mentioned celebrities, and refused to be lured by the ravishing looks cast in his direction by the daughters of Eve. Mr. Darnbrough preserved an attitude of splendid isolation and within eleven days had accumulated the gratifying sum of 8,000,000 francs. After this achievement the New York head-waiter, with admirable wisdom, gathered up his fortune and departed as quietly and unostentatiously as he had arrived—without even greeting the croupier.

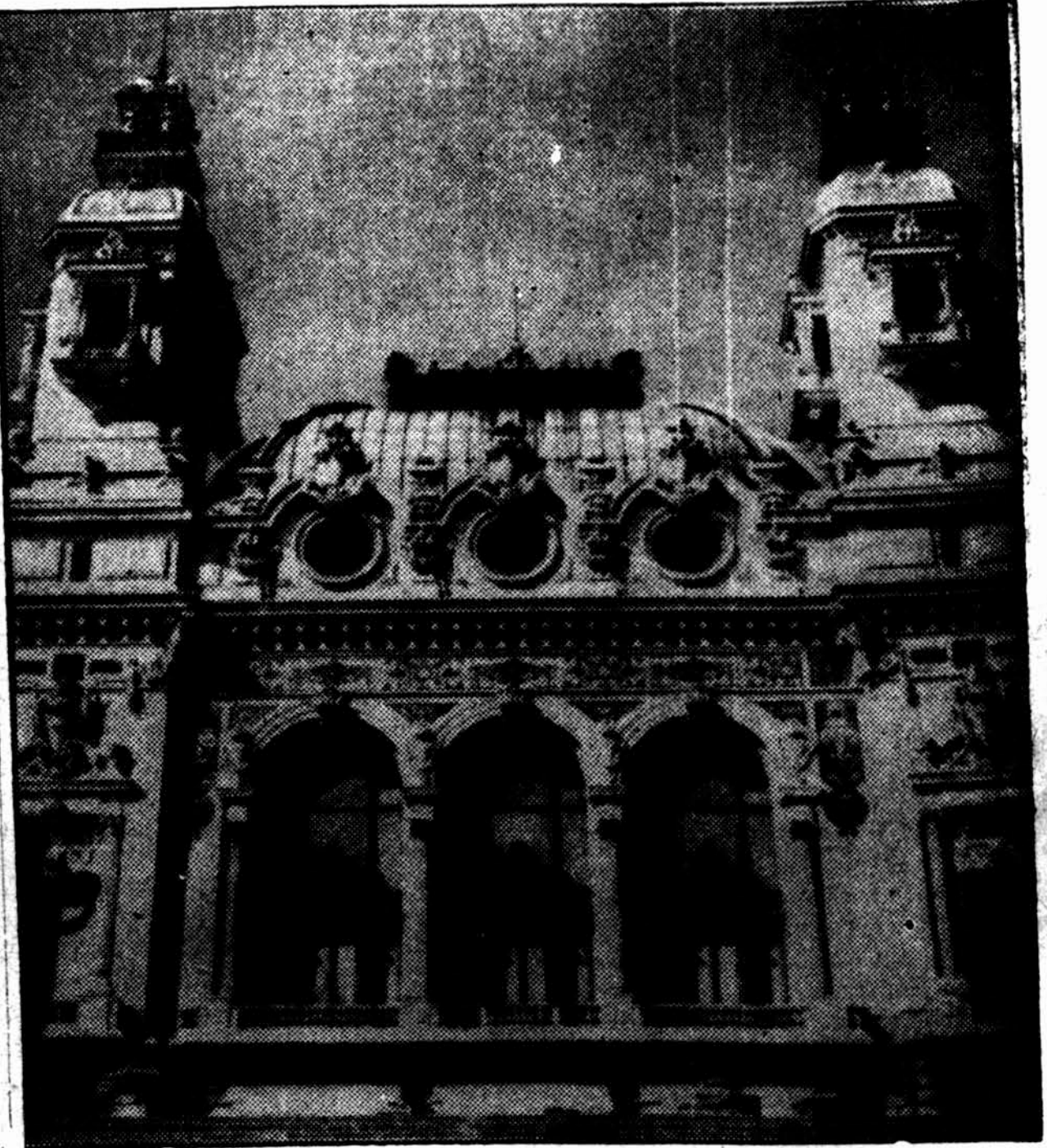
So impressed were the authorities with this extraordinary phenomenon of a gambler who had not only transferred a very considerable portion of the Casino's monetary belongings to himself, but also had known when to stop that word of it was brought to the Prince of Monaco himself. The ruler of the puppet State smiled and said:—

"Those eight million francs have only gone for a short holiday. They will return to Monte Carlo."

But, for once the Prince was wrong. The highly intelligent Mr. Darnbrough moved to California where he purchased a beautiful castle in which he now lives a luxurious life of ease. He never returned to Monte Carlo.

Won By Ignoring His "System" And Lost By Following It

Then there is the tale of Mr. Arthur Courcey-Bower. He was a cripple and was always wheeled in-



The Casino of Monte Carlo: The main part of the Casino built by Garnier.

to the Casino in a bath chair. Mr. Courcey-Bower was an extremely well-educated man who had studied the art of gambling over a period of many years. He evolved a system founded on his observations in which he had implicit belief, and with justification, for within a short space of time he won 4,000,000 francs. Other players, attracted by his success, followed in the triumphant wake of the bath chair anxious to be initiated into the invalid's formula for victory and to emulate. If possible, his brilliant coups. This greatly irritated Mr. Courcey-Bower and driven by the desire to rid himself of his unwelcome disciples and in direct opposition to his system he purposely placed a large and, as he imagined, misleading bet on No. 27. Great, therefore, was his amazement when instead of losing he won, and kept on winning. And of course his admirers, who had faithfully copied his every move, won also—much to his disgust. The fact that he was triumphant even after flagrantly violating the rules of his own system was a source of considerable annoyance to Mr. Courcey-Bower. So next day he departed from Monte Carlo with his vast winnings and spent a further year in perfecting his system. After the lapse of another

year he returned once again to Monte Carlo armed with his new system and amply provided with funds. Within three weeks, however, he had lost his entire fortune and apart from that contracted debts to the extent of 500,000 francs. Something had obviously gone wrong, and as a result of all these experiences he was removed to a sanatorium for nervous disorders.

Wealthy American Deprived Of His Luxurious Yacht

Gambling is of course, conducted in various other summer resorts as well. There is, for instance, Cannes. A few years ago a well-known American millionaire went to Cannes in his private yacht and within a few days' time he had lost his whole fortune besides involving himself in considerable debts. Finally he had to pawn his luxurious yacht, but the money realised on it was also lost within a few minutes' time. In the end he was compelled to get rid of his yacht altogether. The purchase price he obtained for it was also gambled away and then the new owner of the yacht, taking compassion on the ex-millionaire, presented him with a small sum of money with which to purchase a railway ticket to Paris.....

A Chicago Banker Who Made 7,000,000 Francs In A Minute

Deauville is another gambling haunt. A Greek named Vagliano played baccarat, giving so-called "Banques ouvertes," which meant that he kept every stake on the table. Mr. Kessler, a famous banker of Chicago, was present and he asked the Greek:—

"What is your highest limit?"

"Any amount," replied the Greek.

"One Million francs?"

"Done," said the Greek laconically. He lost.

Slowly Mr. Kessler asked:—

"Double or nothing?"

Vagliano accepted the challenge and lost again. Kessler left the whole 2,000,000 francs on the table and again the Greek lost. The American did the same with the 4,000,000 francs and yet again the Greek lost. So in one minute's time Mr. Kessler had made a profit of 7,000,000 francs. Then he lighted a big cigar, went to the Casino bureau and had all his winnings converted into a cheque on a Paris bank. Next day



Monte Carlo: At the gambling table in the International Sporting Club, a clever drawing of society at play.

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FORBIDDEN PLACES

Inside The Nudist Colonies

I APPROACHED the big house at Cricklewood, London, that day, with some trepidation. The weather was wrong for nudity and I felt vaguely uneasy. This business was not entirely new to me, but I was no hardened nudist.

Mrs. Lili, the secretary received me. She was clothed then, and for some odd reason I found comfort in that... Then I had a glimpse of this fine club-house with its fifteen rooms and heavily curtained windows. It offered every facility. You could sit before large fires and talk there was room to dance, and you could play games. The whole place had a quietly luxurious atmosphere. In the changing rooms I found the most efficient showers... and some more rather uneasy thoughts. I need not have bothered. It was really quite remarkable how quickly people adjusted themselves to this business.

Almost before I realised it, I was chatting away with five other people, quite naturally. There were no side glances, no embarrassment. Yet not one of those people, or, for that matter, one of the dozens in the house, wore a stitch of clothing. In the main the guests were middle-aged. Here and there you came upon some younger people, and a sprinkling of children.

The children appeared to enjoy it more than anyone. They romped and frolicked. They seemed to find their lack of clothing just grand. Amongst them were Mrs. Lili's daughters.

There was a buffet where you could get tea and sandwiches. Here, in the beginning, the waitresses wore dressing gowns. As the evening advanced they doffed their gowns and went about as nude as the guests.

I always had a conviction that nudity would never make for grace of movement. Take away the normal clothing and footwear in which we have walked nearly all our lives and I felt certain people would become ungainly. Those waitresses quite destroyed that illusion. They moved just as gracefully, without clothes.

No Class Distinction

Something else was destroyed too in this spacious house. Class distinction. I found ordinary working people talking easily with wealthy neighbours. Clothes apparently have quite a lot to do with class. Strip them away and one of the first barriers between classes disappears.

While I was deep in conversation with a broad, stocky gentleman, about the present state of the stock market, we suddenly heard music. Someone had started the gramophone. I forgot the stock market, wondering whether dancing was permitted here. It was.

Just now I came to join the dancing I only vaguely remember. I was introduced to a woman in the thirties who used lip-stick, we talked for a moment, and then almost automatically, began to dance. It was an odd business. I am not an expert dancer and periodically I found myself treading not on her shoes, but on her toes. I apologised, but it didn't seem to bother her.

There was one thing which troubled me the whole evening. I am by nature a chilly mortal, and at the best of times find the English climate somewhat trying. In consequence I never felt too warm during any part of the proceedings. Standing close to the fire did not help matters much because I seemed to scorch myself one side, and leave the other—well, still cold. From my own ob-

A LONDON JOURNALIST DESCRIBES VISIT TO SECRET VOTARIES OF BACK-TO-NATURE CULT

By VINCENT BROME.

servations I should say that a large proportion of the company quickly became acclimatised and felt no discomfort whatever. I suppose it is just a matter of practice.

This house, intended as a meeting place for members of the Sun and Air Society, was a somewhat different affair from the other nudist colony I visited. At Cricklewood a mere handful of privileged people were admitted. For the general public it was forbidden. Forty miles from London in the heart of Essex I visited another colony where the regulations were even more strict.

It was an old Georgian house divided into two sections. In one half you went partially clothed. In the other naked. I approached it down a long drive. The fair-haired girl who received me was a maid, but she had a sunny smile, an air of being at ease with herself and the world.

Among The "Semi-Nudes"

She showed me into an ante-room. Barely two minutes later in came the tall, grey-haired woman who runs this remarkable nudist colony. The regulations differ so much from those at Cricklewood that she immediately asked me not to mention any names in print. Would I just call her Joan.

Well, it seemed a little odd. She looked too elderly to address in that familiar fashion, and in any case she didn't look a Joan. However, after a few polite preliminaries, she escorted me to the dressing rooms.

There, as before, was every hygienic convenience. Joan paused a moment in the doorway to explain the rulings of the place. Acknowledging the embarrassment which most people felt when they first appeared nude before a crowd of strangers, Joan had arranged for this interim period when you could wear a bathing costume or slips according to the degree of sensitivity.

Well, I climbed out of my clothes into a bathing costume, and wondered whether to venture out alone. Almost immediately a girl tapped gently on the door. "Are you ready, sir?" she asked.

I walked out. She was young and extremely good to look at and she wore a minute bathing costume with a tiny badge of office around her neck. "Joan has asked me to show you over the house," she explained. "Will you follow me?"

Now, at the best of times, even wearing a bathing costume, my appearance is somewhat gawky, and following this strapping young female I was acutely conscious of my physical shortcomings, but I tried to appear bold.

After all, it had needed weeks of negotiation, interview and cross-examination before they would tolerate any presence in this forbidden place, and I might as well enjoy the privilege.

We passed down a long corridor into a spacious room with windows on three sides. Some fifteen people were standing and sitting around the room, talking. My guide introduced them to me in bunches. They all wore slips or bathing costumes. They looked

straight into my eyes with frank smiles and nodded. There was a great friendliness about them, an air of camaraderie.

A Betrothed Couple

Within a few minutes I was lost in conversation with two quite young people in one corner next a small, sun-ray lamp. They were engaged to be married they explained to me, and had joined this nudist colony together because the girl was inclined to fall ready prey to illness. This was their third visit and they hadn't yet plucked up sufficient courage to join the complete nudists in the other half of the house or in the grounds.

I asked them why they had come to a nudist colony in search of health. The young man explained that a cousin of their's had recommended the colony. The cousin had been frail and very prone to colds all his life—until he became a member of this place near Chelmsford. One complete summer living the life of the nudist had built him up wonderfully. Now they were trying the same cure for the sake of the girl.

Hovering in the background my strapping guide suggested at this point that we should slip across to the other side of the house. "I'm afraid" she said, "that you'll have to take off your costume. Shall we just go back to the dressing rooms for a moment?"

What was there to do? I must confess that at this moment I would far sooner have stayed with the semi-nudists, but apparently, being a journalist, they thought I was made of the sterner stuff which did not need a lengthy period of transition. So I followed my guide back to the dressing rooms.

The Perfect Nudes

She waited outside, whistling. I wondered about her own costume. When I stepped gingerly fourth again she was quite nude. Without a moment's pause, as though she were following a very routine business, she strode off down the corridor once again.

This time we branched sharply at the end, and followed another passage for some yards until it gave upon an ante-room. There, standing next her writing table, quite nude, was the tall, grey-haired secretary. She rose to greet me. "Everything going all right?" she asked. "Perfectly," I said, at a loss for further comment.

Then they both led me into another room, again with windows on three sides. I suppose there were twenty people in the room, all quite naked. Most of them looked bronzed and fit. Fifty per cent had excellent physique, and here and there was a body really magnificent. Introductions over once more my secretary-host made me the cynosure of all eyes by announcing that I was a journalist. I felt suddenly very conscious of my white, untanned skin. Then we fell to talking pleasantries.

I was the only self-conscious person there. Certainly my transition had been rather sudden.

Anyway it passed in a few minutes, and with growing confidence I began to examine things more closely.

This room gave, through two large French windows, upon a spacious lawn which, in turn, stretched away to further grounds. It was a warm summer's day and I could glimpse a swimming pool outside. Inside, artificial sunlight flooded one half of the room. Moving into it, you were conscious of a warm glow which slowly spread through your whole body.

Ping-Pong In the Nude

These people were the picture of health. Their skins were smooth and firm. They moved gracefully. And they were quite unconscious of anything unconventional in their lack of attire. One young girl looked barely sixteen years old. She sat alone, reading a book. While I stood there she twice stretched herself and yawned, like a cat. She seemed almost unaware that anyone else was in the room.

Ten minutes later we moved in to the ping-pong room. I was invited to take a racquet. Well, ping-pong in the nude proved to be quite fun. Clumsy players like

(Continued On Page 45)



"I've jist 'ad to smack a bloke across the nose for runnin' down Chamberlain. Wot do you think about 'im?"

A GUIDE TO SUFFERERS

Deals with The Following:

F Physiology of disease.
R means of avoiding evil influences of nine planets.
E methods of gaining sex-energy and retentive power.
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The Foreign Scene

"I am happy to declare to you that we shall tolerate no obstacle that could impede the march of our nation towards the level of civilization and happiness which it deserves," Ghazi Mustafa Kemal declared in the Turkish National Assembly in 1937 and the policies formulated and pursued with the singleness of purpose by the Ankara Government are being steadfastly and vigorously carried on today even after the death of the great statesman.

Ghazi's Diplomacy

To understand the full significance of the recent Anglo-Turkish agreement it is necessary to recall that it is as much dictated under pressure of the situation, that has been created by the Rome-Berlin axis in the Balkans, as by the desire to adhere to the historic line of policy the foundations of which had been laid in the midst of the long and heroic struggle carried on by modern Turkey under the brilliant and exceptionally successful leadership of the great Ataturk.

The broad lines of Turkish foreign policy could be easily traced in the constructive work carried on by the Ankara Government to maintain the friendliest relations with not merely its neighbours but also with all the European powers without surrendering its fundamental freedom of action calculated to maintain and strengthen political independence based on all-round progress of the young but vigorous nation that has been struggling for over half a century to free itself from the influence of foreign powers.

Peace With Power

As far as the Anglo-Turkish relations are concerned, the Ataturk, with a wisdom and vision that have received such generous and spontaneous praise both during his lifetime and even after his death from the whole world, established friendly relations with Great Britain in the year 1926 when the Mosul boundary dispute was satisfactorily settled. The years that followed saw the establishment of similar friendly and peaceful relations not only with Italy but also with Greece with whom the Turks had been engaged only a few years previously with the bitterest armed hostilities.

Turkey joined the League of Nations in 1932 and with her growing strength and prestige amongst all

Kemal's Keynote Of Policy—Historic Aims Of Statesmanship—National Independence And International Friendship—Turko-Soviet Friendship—Bolsheviks As Good Neighbours—Unity Of Strategic Aims—Checkmate To The Duce's Diplomacy—Moral Atmosphere In The Balkans—Turkey As Link With Soviet.

(By "VIGILANTE")

HITLER'S SPEECH!



"I have been called by providence to serve my people and deliver them from poverty....."



"The incendiaries across the Atlantic."
(Courtesy: "L'Humanite")



"But long before America was discovered, the Reich existed, with many territories that have since been lost to us."

nations, assumed leading position in the Balkans—a position she continues to maintain despite the subsequent events that marked the advent of the Totalitarian nations with their menace of chronic aggression and interference with the affairs of every nation.

The fact that in 1935 she courageously supported the sanctions policy against Italy ought easily to prove how the entire national policy had been sustained by the ideals of international law and justice—ideals that she found useful and necessary not only for the purposes of her own national reconstruction but also essential for the existence of the independent and strong Turkey in the community of modern, civilized nations of the world.

Soviet Foreign Policy

The history of the Turkish friendship with Soviet Russia is perhaps the oldest dating so far back as 1921 and the subsequent growth of the Soviet Russia into a first-class, formidable power has

made it possible to rely on it as one of the best guarantees of safety and peace for Turkey. The history of these relations and the reality that they offer in international affairs adduce the clearest evidence of the essential purpose of Soviet intentions of peacefulness as no attempt has been made by the Bolsheviks at any time to impose their ideological domination on their friend and ally.

It is therefore not difficult to understand how the Anglo-Turkish understanding is a direct step towards close and stable relations between the anti-aggression Bloc of nations under British leadership and Russia which has consistently promoted, both in and out the League of Nations, a policy of world peace.

Role Of Liaison

The basis of the understanding between Turkey and Soviet Russia is furnished, apart from their common aims of peaceful international existence by certain strategic and military aims such as the outlet for the Red navy under the existing stipulations and which have a bearing of far-reaching importance to their common immunity from any concerted action on the part of growing fascist aggression and expansionism.

Turkey and Great Britain the latter of whom has received apparently a severe shock with the complete failure of the Munich agreement, in signing this agreement, are moved by the common desire of 'status quo' in the Mediterranean and who were forced, out of sheer necessity of offering a check to the Italian audacity and swiftness in strengthening one of the most vital strategic positions that constitutes a direct menace to the very existence of the Balkan group of countries and continuance of their independence.

Britain Acts

It can really be described as a great stroke of British diplomacy and energetic action; and it is to-day possible to hope that, whatever stage of progress may

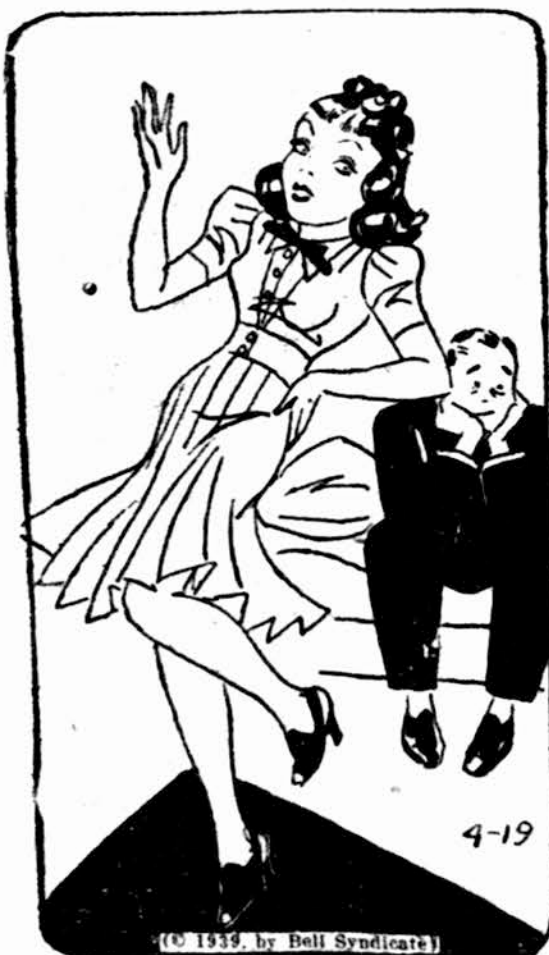
SOVIET KEPT FAITH

Dr. Benes' Testimony

Edouard Benes, former Czech President, now in the United States, has told Erika Mann, daughter of the German novelist:—

"At the Munich crisis Russia was faithful to the very last moment. Shortly before the Munich conference I sent a Military Commission to Russia. It came back with the best reports as to all aspects of Russia's morale and military preparedness. The reports as to air, sea and land forces were completely satisfactory."

Dr. Benes added, according to the "Chicago Daily News", that he was assured by the Soviet Union that it would send military assistance even though France and Great Britain failed to do so. The reason Czechoslovakia did not accept the Soviet military aid was because the leaders of the reactionary Agrarian Party threatened an inner rebellion if the Government accepted such Soviet collaboration.



A pessimist is he who feels the only satisfying things in life are weighty problems.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Progressive Literature In Urdu FICTION, POETRY AND JOURNALS

"LONDON KI EK RAT" (a novel) by Sajjad Zaheer, Indian Progressive Writers Association, Wazir Manzil, Lucknow, Re. 1.

"MANZIL" (Collection of Short Stories), by Ali Sardar Jafri, Halqa-e-Adab, Lucknow. Annas twelve.

"ANOKHI MUSEEBAT" (Collection of Short Stories), by Hayatullah Ansari, Halqa-e-Adab, Lucknow. Annas twelve.

"AHANG" (An anthology of poems) by Asrarul Haq Majaz, Halqa-e-Adab, Lucknow. Re. 1.

"NAYA ADAB" (monthly magazine), 7, Lal Bagh Road, Lucknow. Annual Subscription Rs. 3.

"PAROHAM" (weekly review) 7 Lal Bagh Road, Lucknow. Annual Subscription Rs. 3.

A definitely progressive trend has been manifest in the new Urdu literature during the last two or three years, thanks to the untiring efforts of a small but enthusiastic band of young writers who are turning out novels, short stories, plays, poems,—all bearing the impress of the new inquiring, analytical and iconoclastic mind. The books reviewed on this page are representative of this new literature in Urdu.

A NIGHT IN LONDON

I do not know why Sajjad Zahir should modestly declare in his foreword to his novel "London Ki Ek Rat", (A Night in London) "I cannot write this kind of book now, nor do I regard it as necessary." True that as a literary work it does not rank very high. But then even in its 'restless', unconventional style in its staccato sentences divorced from literary formalities, is reflected the restlessness of spirit and the dissatisfaction with their lives which is characteristic of the Indian students abroad whose mind this novel seeks to portray. It is thus more than a mere story. It is candid (sometimes brutally candid) self-analysis by

one who himself has emerged from the slough of frustration and futility (which is the lot of an Indian student in England, into the wider avenues of useful political work in India.

A HUMAN DOCUMENT

Too short and sketchy to be called a novel, too loose and diversified to be a short story, "London ki Ek Rat" is yet an engrossing human document. It provides a vivid cross-section of the life of the small community of Indian students in London—their egotism and their idealism, their triumphs—and their humiliations.

PURPOSEFUL FICTION

Ali Sardar Jafri and Hayatullah Ansari are two of the most promising short-story writers in Urdu. These collections of their stories—"Manzil" and "Anokhi Museebat"—are, therefore, to be welcomed. In these stories are to be seen the gropings of the sensitive and intelligent mind, away from traditional romanticism, towards a literature that would be mirror of life and its realities. Both of them have struck new paths of their own and if their writings lack maturity and literary elegance, they are redeemed by a lively sense of realism that is after all the essence of purposeful writing. Ali Sardar's "Masjid ke Zer-e-Sayab" and Hayatullah Ansari's "Ada Ya Qaza" may be mentioned as two notable stories.

POET OF REVOLUTION!

Whoever is interested in revolutionary poetry ought to read poems of Asrarul Haq Majaz, undisputedly the most significant Urdu poet to-day. "Ahang" is more than a mere collection of verses: It is the record of the evolution of Majaz from a compiler of refreshingly vigorous sonnets (e.g. "Nazr-e-Dil") to a poet of revolution, lending the power of his imagination to the cause of the oppressed and the dispossessed. The later, and more

CHEAP BALANCED DIETS

The book-let "Ahhar Mimansa" prepared by Shriyut Balubhai Mehta can be highly recommended to all Marathi knowing public who wish to get practical information on cheap balanced diets. He has shown great care in culling the material for his book-let from various recent publications on this subject. The only important oversight in the book-let is the mention of "Sago" as a source of a fair class of protein. Sago is very poor in protein. Schools and boarding houses as well as villagers will find this booklet of great use.

H. V. T.

significant, phase of Majaz is not fully represented in the present volume but "Sarmayah Dari" and "Hamara Jhenda" are sufficiently indicative of his tendencies. They have the thrilling ring not of arm-chair radicalism but of genuine political convictions; they are the echoes of the tumultuous mass movements of peasants and workers. That should not lead to the conclusion that Majaz is lacking in any essentially poetic qualities. Indeed, his verse has a rhythm and music which few Urdu poets after Iqbal can claim.

Presenting the same progressive literary trend as the above books are the two journals—"Naya Adab" (New Literature), a monthly literary magazine and "Parcham" (The Standard), a weekly political review. "Naya Adab" publishes, among others, articles by well-known progressive writers like Mulk Raj Anand, Ahmed Ali Sibtey Hassan, Ali Sardar Jafri, Majaz and Sajjad Zaheer. "Parcham" fills a long-felt need in Urdu journalism and reviews, from week to week, the political happenings in India and abroad. Its articles on foreign affairs are a special feature

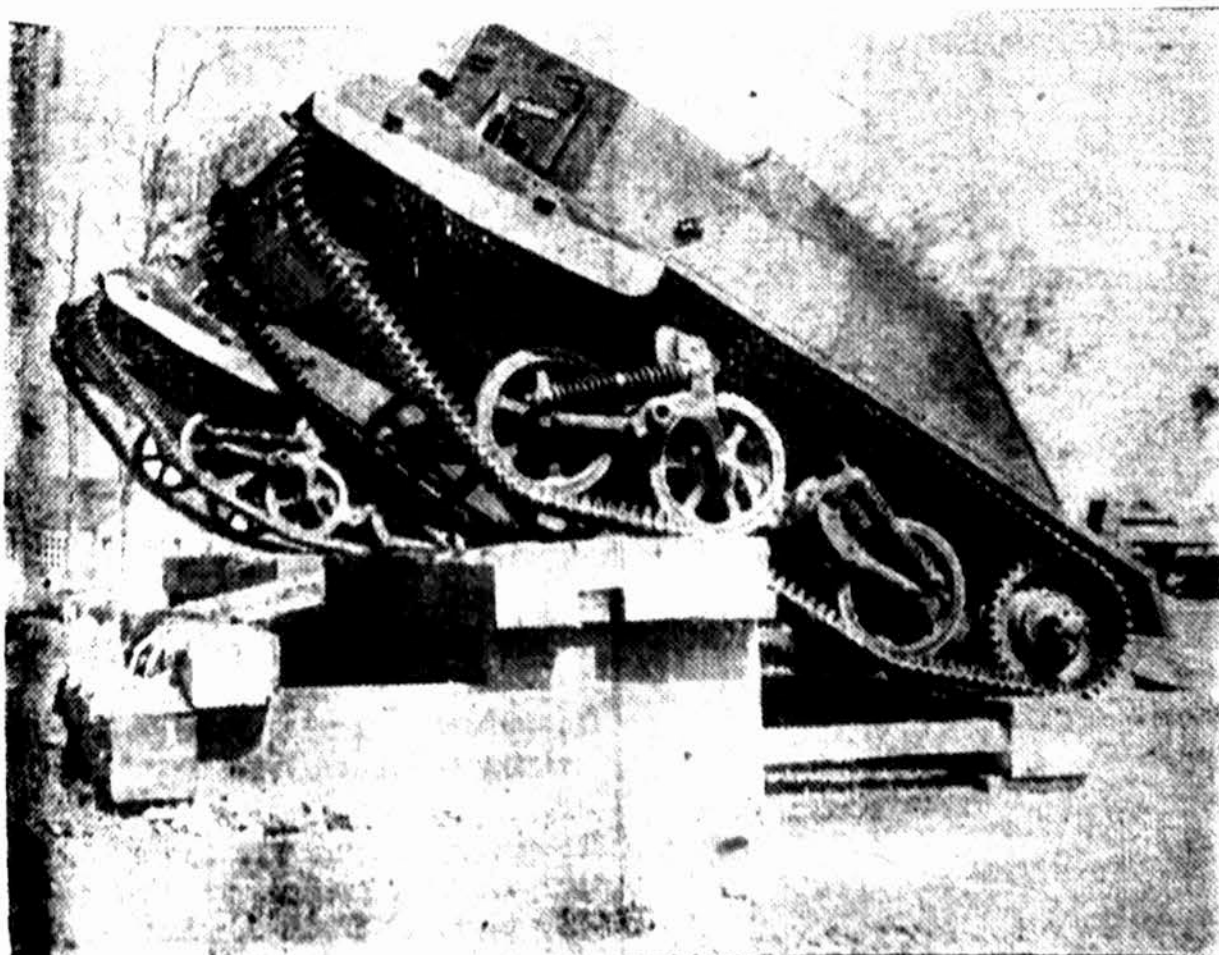
BALUBHAI SMARAK ANK

THE Ahmedabad weekly "Pachhaya" has published a special "Balubhai Smarak Ank" which deals at length with the outstanding and varied services rendered by the late Balvantrai P. Thakore of Ahmedabad. He was a great figure in the public life of Ahmedabad.

Sardar Vallabhbhai in his condolence message said: "It is difficult to fill the gap occasioned by Balubhai's death. His name is closely associated with the many-sided progress of the city of Ahmedabad. He was our ex-President of the Municipality and ex-Chairman of the School Board. He took active part in the Civil Disobedience Movement and courted jail. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, says that he came in contact with the late Mr. Balubhai from 1937 when as a member of the Legislature Congress Party he gave very useful advice in matters pertaining to the work of the party. Among other contributors there are Professor Swaminarayan, Mr. G. H. Diwan, Durbar Gopal Das, Prof. Puranik, Dr. V. K. V. Rao and Smt. Nanduben Kanungo who all have praised the activities and useful services of the late Mr. Balubhai. Though the Editor, Mr. Rasiklal Gandhi, has taken great pains to make this special number both instructive and attractive the price is only annas four.

not found in any other Urdu journal. It also publishes reviews of latest books, a digest of the week's news and occasional stories and sketches.

K. A. ABBAS.



BRITAIN'S ARMoured VEHICLES SHOWN AT PIRBRIGHT.

The latest vehicles of Britain's mechanised army were shown by the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards when they rehearsed at Pirbright Camp (Surrey) for the Royal Tournament in London next month. Photo shows: Armoured Bren gun carriers negotiating obstacles at Pirbright Camp. This exercise shows their manoeuvrability over rough ground.

Movie Titrer Is Automatic

Thirty-six notched wheels at the back of a new device eliminate the labor of setting up indi-

vidual letters and numbers when making home-movie titles. Each wheel operates a continuous ribbon carrying a complete alphabet, numbers from zero to nine, and punctuation marks. Rotating the

World's Champion Speed-Skater

Birger Vasenius, who won the world's championship in speed-skating in Helsinki this winter, was born in Finland December 7, 1911.

He first became interested in competitive athletics when news reached Finland that Hannes Kolehmainen had won the 1920

wheels brings any desired combination of white letters on the black front surface of the titler. The device will slip into a coat pocket.

A Pick-Proof Lock?

Requiring no key or keyhole, an electrically operated lock invented by Edmond Michel, of New Orleans, La., is claimed to be pick-proof, although locksmiths have stated for years that such a lock could never be developed. The new lock is opened by pressing a certain combination of buttons, which creates the proper electric circuit that automatically trips the catch.

Olympic marathon at Antwerp. In the beginning he tried his luck at numerous different sports until gradually skating proved to be best adapted to his talents.

By 1933 he was second to Thunberg among Finnish speed-skaters. In 1934 he won the Finnish national championship for the first time, and since then has kept it (except in 1936). In the same year he placed second after Evenson in the world's championship meet. Until this year he has continued to court dame ill-luck by consistently placing "only" runner-up in international championships.

At the Olympic Games of 1936, for instance, he came second in both the 5,000 meters race and the 10,000, third in the 1,500, and again second (after the sensational Ivar Ballangrud) in the final point score. It is interesting to note that Vasenius at last won his long barely denied world title on a ring in the very shadow of the 1940 Olympic Stadium, built on home soil. The women's speed-skating championship was also won by a Finn, Miss Verne Lesche, who like Vasenius had been perennial runner-up for the title.

Pleasant Homes

NEW USES OF GLASS IN THE HOME

PEOPLE who live in glass houses can even throw rocks nowadays—if they aim at the glass block part that is being used to widely in modern homes in the west. Because it would take quite some rock to nick a wall of this glass. You've probably been hearing quite a bit about this for it's been around.

At the New York World's Fair you can see a house that uses glass in all sorts of new ways. And presents many ideas for remodelling old houses or building new ones. Here are the high points:

For Air Or Privacy

Sliding Glass Partitions—For separating the bed alcove from the rest of the room, so you can have your ozone while you sleep, but with one bound be in the warm part of the room for dressing. The sliding partition is also used to separate living-room, hall and dining-room. . . then they can be thrown together as one big room for parties. Where necessary these partitions are of obscure glass to give privacy as desired.

Illuminated Glass Risers—On the stairs to make the stairway safer. Glass hand rails are also decorative and practical. Panels of glass block lighten the stair well itself.

Flesh Tint Glass—Is used gene-

rously in the living-room, where two-thirds of the wall area is glass to give a greater feeling of warmth and to eliminate glare.

An Indoor Garden

Glass for Planting—Is the theme of the hall-conservatory, which has been planned as an indoor garden. The partition between stair hall and conservatory is entirely a planting space. Obscure glass-enclosed planting spaces shield gardening activities from



A trough for plants built into the sill of a glass block panelled wall.

view. A garden wall of glass block screens driveway and street from the living terrace.

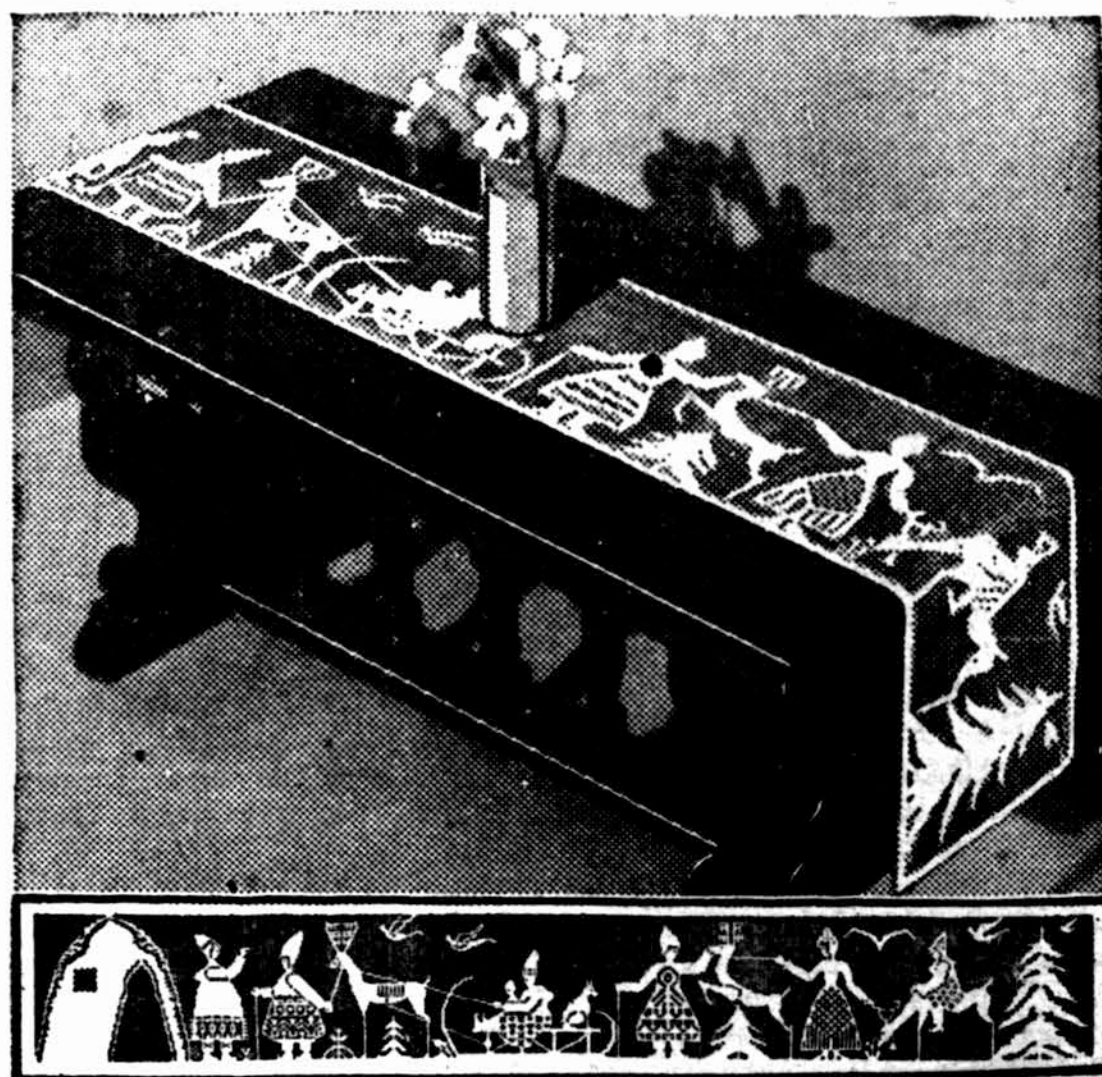
Plate Glass Walls—Instead of a banister they protect an upstairs terrace and break the wind without interrupting the view into the garden.

Glass Garage—One garage wall of glass block gives needed light yet doesn't admit a view in from outside.

Heat Penetration—A new processed glass now deflects the over-heat from summer sun, making broad expanses of glass entirely comfortable in hot weather.

(COPYRIGHT)

Lapland Figures For Furnishings



These picturesque figures will fascinate you. It is rarely that you are able to obtain a filet crochet of interesting figures. This design measures 13-1/2 inches wide by 90 inches long, but can be broken up into shorter lengths without breaking the design. As you can see the design is made up of small designs. This may be used for runners of all sizes, insertions and borders for cloths and bedspreads. A novel ideal would be to make a cloth or bed-spread of these strips.

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FURNITURE LEGS: THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

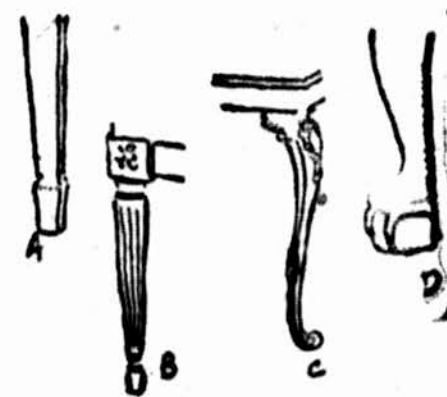
The feet and legs of furniture are just as characteristic as the feet and legs of different types of animals. Today we illustrate four important and familiar types of furniture feet and legs that all of us should recognise.

A. The spade foot, as its name implies, has a rectangular tapered shape, usually about one or two

inches above the floor. Above this there is a collar, which is actually only a slight widening out, then the leg tapers upward in straight unbroken lines.

B The round straight leg with vertical reeded grooves, suggesting a column, except that it tapers delicately. The feet are joined with a horizontal grooved molding and are simply plain turned bases, which continue to taper to the floor.

C The cabriole leg is a gracefully curved leg resembling an elongated S. The origin of the name is Spanish, originating from its resemblance to the bent leg of a goat. This leg is ornamented in various ways on many different types of furniture. It is typical of much Dutch furniture, and through this to English furniture



Important and Familiar designs for furniture legs.

stemming from the Dutch. It is also characteristic of the furniture of the period of Louis XV. Like many another beautiful thing, it probably came from China.

D The ball and claw foot is one of the oldest details in furniture. It came from the Oriental dragon foot clasping the pearl. The ball and claw foot is generally associated with Chippendale furniture but many other furniture designs use it too, and he didn't cling to it exclusively. It goes with a cabriole leg, which adapts itself to many variations of feet

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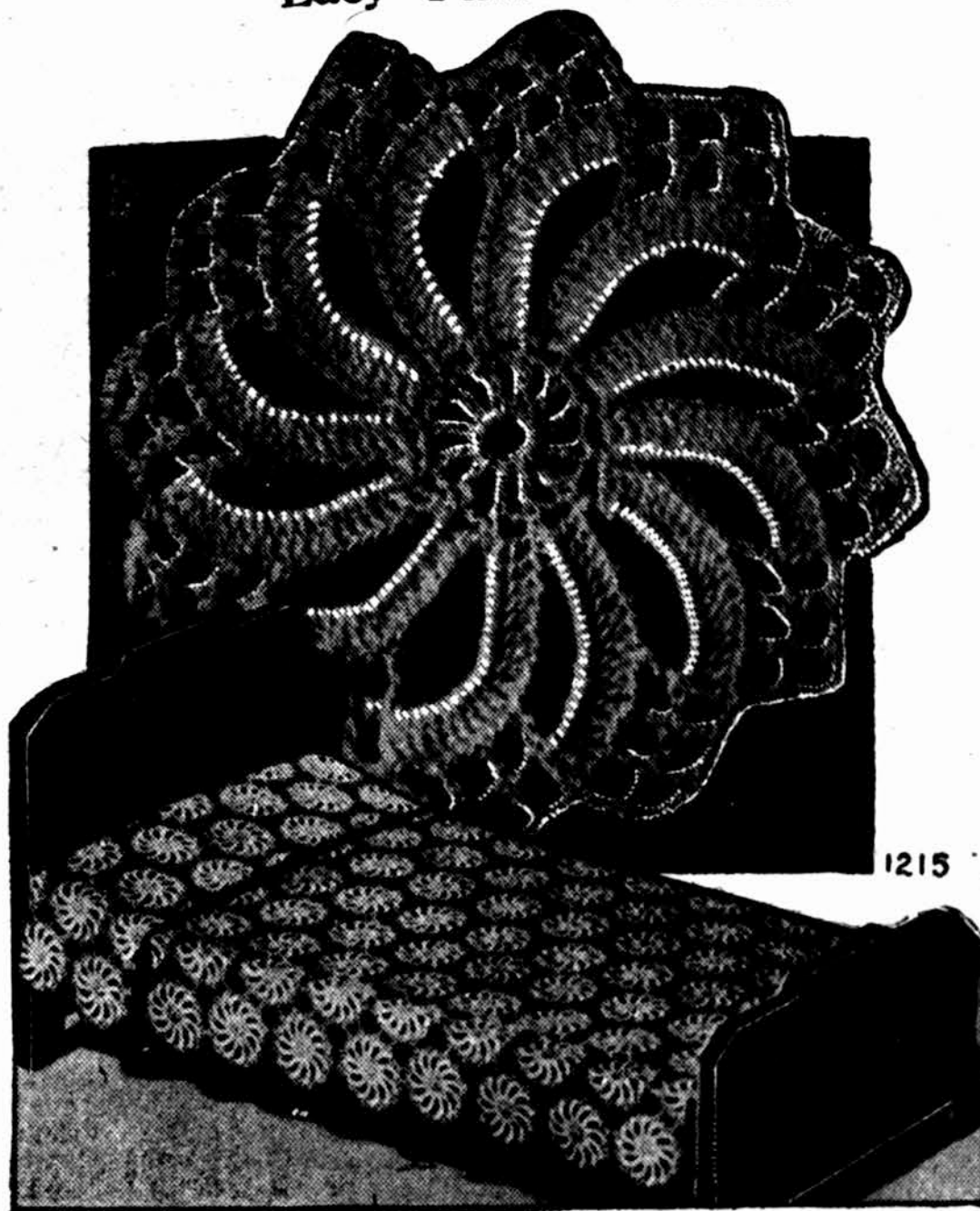
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Lacy Pinwheel Motif



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A Page For Women

MARRIAGE AS A CAREER Extension Courses In American Universities

MARRIAGE as a career demanding preparation and counted study, just as any other career does, was the theme of a three-day conference at the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Dr. and Mrs. Earnest R. Groves, the conference leaders, both stressed what they believe to be the necessity for training before marriage and after marriage. Extension courses, study groups, clubs, and personal advice from "doctors, lawyers, ministers, social workers, teachers and others" were suggested as agencies for this important kind of education. Dr. Ira S. Wile, of New York, spoke of instruction in "companionship, mating and parenthood as a form of preventive medicine."

Many of us, looking back at what our parents, grandparents and more remote ancestors were able to achieve without formal education in matrimony, may be reluctant to accept this point of view. We like to think that marriage and home-making came natural to them, and will come natural to ourselves and our children if we have a normal amount of common sense and patience. In a hypothetical state of nature this would probably be true.

But we are not living in a state of nature. Artificial elements undoubtedly tend to dilute home life. The automobile, the motion picture and the modern tendency to go places all take people out of the home. The cozy little group around the shaded lamp in the evening has come to seem a bit quaint—to the youngsters possibly a bit dull. The radio, with television barely around the corner,

may restore it. We don't know. If it does, it will restore it in a new atmosphere, for it brings a lot of the outside world inside the four walls.

The truth probably is that family life has to be reinspected in the light of modern customs and inventions. Some of the old habits and conventions may be gone forever. It will take a little thought and study to adjust the realities of the family unit—which still seems to be the best compromise we have between the purely selfish individual and the overweening State—to the external realities of our new day.—The "New York Times"



When a married couple begins to go around in a circle they generally find the diameter of the circle in the road to Reno.

500,000 Amazons Will Defend Switzerland

Plans for the militarisation of Swiss womanhood and manhood in case of mobilisation have been completed by the Federal Council for the first time in its history, says the Geneva Correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

More than half-a-million women will be militarised; they will be attached to the auxiliary service which has been recently formed.

Nurses will be mobilised, existing nursing homes will be run on skeleton staffs. Women drivers, doctors, clerks, typists are included in the women's army and, if they are not needed for office work they will have to keep order in the towns.

Switzerland has never before had an auxiliary service. Spinsters and childless married women will

form the core of this women's army. They will undergo special courses which will fit them for military discipline in their branch of work or profession.

Since the disappearance of Czecho-Slovakia every Swiss man is conscious that his or her independence must be defended at all costs.

—ADAM WAS A JEW,— EVE WAS ARYAN

The learned Nazi Professor, Dr. Dettweiler, writing in the anti-Jewish monthly "Hammer," claims that the first case of race pollution took place when the Jewish Adam seduced the Aryan Eve and was therefore expelled from the Aryan Paradise.

He adds that the "colony" in which this took place was considerably older than the first two participants in this disgraceful sexual crime.



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Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Face Powder has a soft fine texture which makes it cling for hours; it is delicately perfumed; and it comes in six flattering shades that blend exquisitely with the most exacting complexion. It will not cause clogged or enlarged pores, and its velvety texture gives a smooth finish to your complexion.

Start using these marvelous Daggett & Ramsdell beauty creations daily. Your skin will then take on the fresh loveliness of youth, and your complexion will flatter you as never before.

Perfect Cold Cream — Perfect Vanishing Cream
Perfect Skin Tonic
Perfect Cleansing Oil — Perfect Face Powder



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A Short Story

Up And Coming

By VIC YARDMAN

COLDWELL is the up-and-comin-gist town in the whole of Nevada. Anyone will tell you that. Transcontinental tourists find in its quite, tree-shaded streets, its friendly citizens and modern conveniences a haven of rest and quiet after the blindingly hot drive across the desert.

"Coldwell's always been the liveliest town in the West," Sheriff Mose Duncan told me proudly. "It's been first in everything." Mose is old and dried up and wrinkled, but his blue eyes are bright and alert, and he has been sheriff for twenty-five years.

"The town of Gopher's giving you a run for your money, isn't it?" I asked. Gopher is located twenty miles directly north of Coldwell. Coming from east to west or vice versa it is shorter by ten miles to go through it, for it is in a more direct line. Coldwell lies south on a spur road.

Old Mose guffawed. "Gopher's been trying to give us a run for our money for near twenty-five years. They ain't succeeded yet. They won't now, no matter how many hotels and free public parks they build." He made himself comfortable, tipped his ten-gallon hat over his eyes.

"They begun back in 1915. That was when there was some talk back East of building a transcontinental highway. The so-called Lincoln highway was a couple of ruts that even an ox team would shy at. But that year the Frisco Fair was held and several thousand tourists—adventurers they

was called then—decided to make the trip West by automobile.

"It was an adventure all right. Three months was considered good time. A good many of 'em never did make it.

"I was living up in Gopher then and I tried to sell the citizens the idea of building a decent automobile road through town so's folks would bet a good impression and maybe stop and visit us awhile. Gopher folks scoffed at the idea. They didn't have no money to throw away on automobile roads.

"So I got sore and come down here to Coldwell and talked to these folks. One or two of 'em liked the idea. We raised all the money we could and collected volunteer road builders and built a smooth, gravel highway from the junction east of Gopher down to Coldwell. Then we put up a sign saying that the south fork was the quickest and smoothest road west.

"Well, sir, those automobilists would have taken that road if it led 'em a hundred miles off their route, they were that tickled. In no time at all business began to boom in Coldwell, and before a month had passed we'd raised enough money to continue the highway through town and on west to meet the main route on that side of Gopher.

"Gopher citizens after awhile begun to get onto themselves. They were mad as all get-out, and decided to build a road of their own. But would you believe it, the darnedest things happened! First it rained and a herd of cattle got loose and tromped that roadbed of their into a mudhole. Then there was a mysterious explosion that blew the whole thing to smithereens. Why, shucks, afore a month had passed those Gopher chaps run out of money and spirit and had to abandon the enterprise."

"They tried it again the next summer, and I'm danged if a bunch of hoodlums didn't dig up the roads as fast as they put in. Then somebody stole all their road equipment and then, by jinks, the burros they was usin' took sick and died.

"So the Gopher folks give up again in disgust. Meantime



"Coldwell's always been the liveliest town in the West," Sheriff Duncan Said.

Coldwell was growing like all get-out, making their road better, putting up new buildings and planting trees and the like. It got so that the motoring public forgot all about Gopher.

"By this time there was more agitation in the East about a cross-country highway, and Gopher, dispatched a man down to Washington to argue in favour of putting the new road through Gopher because it was shorter. Coldwell did likewise and I was the hombre they sent. Well, sir, I put up a fine argument and showed where we'd built a road on our own account and maintained it and improved the looks of our town. It was a good point and I won. The new highway was rout-

ed through our town. It was as fine a gravel road as you ever did see and, mister, our little town boomed plenty. We still are, too. We're still the up-and-comings town in the West.

"You can't keep it up though," I said. "This transcontinental highway is going to be paved, and paving costs money and that means they'll save that ten miles by going through Gopher."

"Maybe," said Mose. "But you wait and see where the tourists go."

It wasn't until the next summer that I returned to Coldwell. I came by plane and so didn't see that a new paved highway extended straight across the desert through Gopher. Nor did I see that the highway running down to Coldwell was also paved and that most of the automobilists were using it.

I looked up Old Mose and asked him about it. He took me east of town about five miles and turned north on a brand new paved road cutting through the desert. We followed this road for nineteen miles and came out on the main East-West highway five miles east of Gopher. Mose pointed to a sign alongside the road. "This marker," the sign read, "indicates the spot where two carloads of tourists were held up and robbed by desperate highwaymen last June. Take the road left through civilized, law-abiding Coldwell. Only nine miles longer."

I looked at Mose. "Have they caught the highwaymen?"

"Nope," said Mose, and I don't reckon they will. Leastwise, not whilst I'm sheriff." He grinned and I grinned too.

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STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO



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S-24

What Prohibition Will Do For Women

It Will Change The Status Of The Wife And Bring Harmony Into The Home

PROHIBITION WILL HELP THE LITERACY CAMPAIGN TOO, BY DIVERTING FAMILY SAVINGS, NOW WASTED ON DRINK, TO CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

(By Miss ALICE SEQUEIRA)

Prohibition means more to a woman than to a man, because the man enjoys while the woman suffers. He seldom realizes in his bestial pleasures, that he enjoys at the expense of his wife and family. Every anna spent on drink is an anna less for the day's necessities, an anna less for clothing, an anna less for food, an anna less for the education of children, and an anna less for little comforts. This the man does not realize, but it is forced on the woman, when there is not enough food for the children, not enough clothes for the little ones, not enough to buy the necessary medicines, not enough to pay the school fees not enough for so many other little necessities of life—it is needless to speak of comforts and luxuries. All these things are necessary if one wishes to raise the standard of living. It is a platitude to say that the standard of living of a nation can be raised only by raising the standard of living of the individual home. This applies as well to the labourer as to the middle or higher classes.

A Typical Family Budget

Now let us come down to actual facts. We will first take the typical home of a clerk earning only Rs. 100 per month. In this sum he has to meet the monthly expenditure of rent, food, lights clothing, medicines, and school fees, for a family of four, hus-

band, wife and two children. It is seldom that in Bombay a room for such a family can be hired for a rent of Rs. 20 per month, which may or may not include lights. Food of the cheapest kind just enough to satisfy and not good enough for adequate nourishment, would be 6 annas per head per day, i.e. Rs. 45 per month. Now, this would be pure vegetarian food, cooked in oil or vegetable ghee. Fuel worth not less than Rs. 3 per month; milk, which is perhaps the most necessary item of food for children and grown ups too, it being the best natural food, would cost at least Rs. 6 per month, allowing only half seer per day for the children; Lights may be another Rs. 2 per month.

It may be possible to get a woman servant, for Rs. 5, who will come daily to scrub utensils, wash clothes and clean up the house. What remains has to go for clothing and education!

It would be impossible to supply fruits, or any extras or luxuries. The above family budget does not provide for doctor and medicines, nor for amusements, in fact for any extras.

If it is a non-vegetarian family food expenses, also fuel expenses must be higher. Milk has been reckoned at four annas per seer, but pure milk cannot be obtained for less than annas five a seer. Further, this quantity of milk is not enough for such a family. much more milk is required.

Skimp this family budget in any way, and it must prove detrimental to the family.

The Cost Of Drink

What do drinks cost? A bottle of toddy costs on an average five annas. A bottle a day therefore, means Rs. 9/6 per month. Suppose the man is very moderate and drinks only half a bottle a day, it would mean Rs. 4/11. This drink bill can only be met, by cutting down, either food expense, milk expense, or school fees. However, we all know that no habitual drinker contents himself with only one bottle a day. There are days, when he takes more, and sometimes, he has to treat his friends. This means further inroads into the family budget. Generally food expense and rent are not cut down, but it is education that has to make room for the drink bill. Children cannot be made to starve, nor can they be left naked, but they can be kept at home, after having acquired a smattering of the alphabets. Prohibition will help the literacy campaign!

The Labourer's Home

Now, if we take a labourer's family, which generally is bigger, one can imagine what happens. His average income is about Rs. 1/8 per day. In this he must manage everything. It is hardly enough for food of any wholesome nutritive value. Clothes are out of the question for children, except just one piece each. If this man is addicted to drink, the consequence is dire poverty, beggary, ignorance and disease!

There is never any real happiness in a drunkard's home. The wife and children remain in constant dread of the bread-winner coming home drunk, nasty, rowdy and violent. The sight of him brings realization to the wife and mother that there will be less food, less of the necessities of life, more debts and so on. Spectral harpies hovering before her eyes! In her disgust for her husband, whom she is powerless to control, she gets into a bad temper with her innocent children, whom she makes the scapegoat of her vengeance. Even the little baby is slapped and sent howling into bed, and there put to sleep, by the sympathetic

elder sister, who tries to shield it from the mother!

If Prohibition Succeeds

Prohibition, if successful, will change the status of a woman, will bring harmony into a home. The husband instead of preferring the company of his boon companions, will feel drawn towards the sanctuary of domestic happiness, the company of his wife and children. He will come back in time to be present for the evening meal, to partake with joy of the food prepared by his wife, to share it with his children. For the wife there will be no more keeping awake during the late hours of night, perhaps there will be an evening stroll on moonlight nights, or an hour's recreation after the meal, an exchange of views, an account of the day's events. How pleasant not to have evening quarrels with a drunken husband!

The husband instead of becoming a broken down man, a wreck of his former self, by daily imbibing poison into his system, which is slowly affecting his eyesight, his hearing, his liver, and, in short his whole body, will now take a turn for the better. He will be a happy father of healthy robust children. No more sickly deformed children, a burden to the parents, a burden to themselves, blaming their drunken fathers with their last breath!

Partial Prohibition In West Khandesh

DHULIA, (By Mail)

In view of the prohibition policy of Government, the Taluka of Taloda which is chiefly inhabited by Bhils and other aboriginals has been already declared completely 'dry.'

The following regulations are applicable for the remaining of the district.

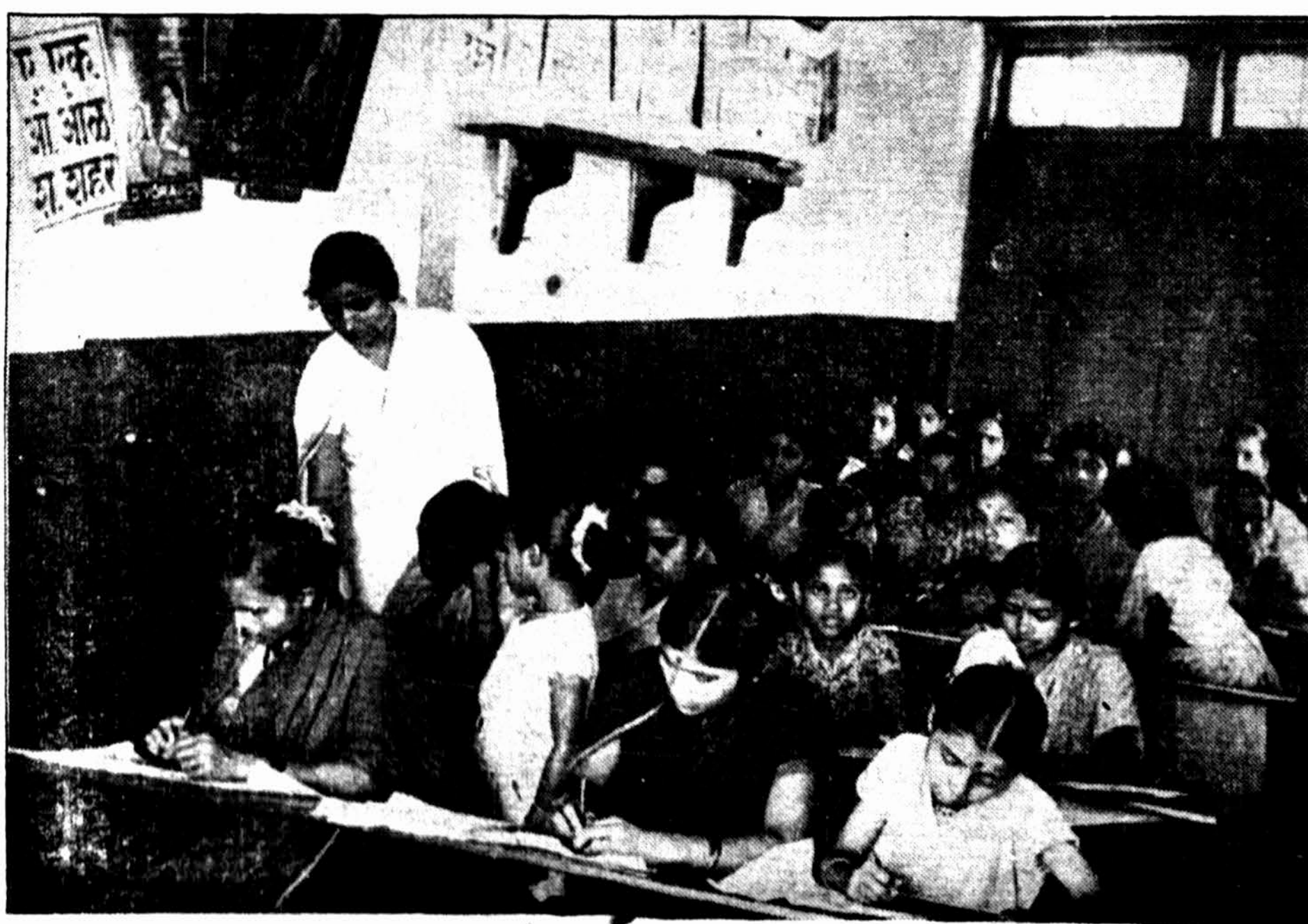
- (1) All liquor shops in the urban area to remain closed from 1-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- (2) All liquor shops to be closed at exactly 8-30 p.m. This rule is to be strictly enforced.
- (3) With effect from the 1st August 1939, liquor shops in Dhulia City and in the area ten miles around to be closed on the day of mill wages and on the day after.
- (4) Only three bottles are allowed to be carried with a person outside Dhulia City.

CARS MUST BE ROADWORTHY

SYDNEY, (By Mail).

Every motor car in New South Wales will have to be certified as road worthy by a licensed garage under the supervision of the road transport department, each year. This is one of the provisions of a new law, shortly to be promulgated, which is designed to reduce road accidents.

Cars will be inspected for defective brakes, tyres and lights, for engine fitness and general conformity with a departmental standard of roadworthiness. Inspectors will have the right to make over-riding inspections at any time. No driving or road licence will be renewed without production of an up-to-date roadworthiness certificate. Licensed garages will be entitled to charge a car owner two shillings for inspection and certificate, says Austral News.



Literacy Campaign in Bombay: A ladies' class in the mill area.

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scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

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are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—), "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

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WRITTEN Adlets will ensure cor-

rect insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Candidates to Qualify as Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11570)

How to Secure Government Service. Guide Book to Government Departments. Recommended by University Members. Price Re. 1-8. Radha Books, Agra. (11739)

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62. TO BE LET

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For he could not bear the fight
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Two, Three, Four roomed flats. Quiet best locality. Hindus only. Also Garage for any community. Soban Phuvan, Muncherji Joshi Road, 760, Parsi Colony, Dadar. (11763)

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174. BOOKS

Income Tax Ready Reckoner 1939 under the slab system. As. 14, Income Tax Act 1939 about As. 5. The Literature House, Ganda Nala, Delhi. (11792)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Lonely? Join To-day the Eastern Correspondence Club. Finest unrestricted introductions. Membership includes riches zamindar and officials down. Either sex. Apply Secretary: P. B., 608, Mylapore, Madras. (11715)

AROUND THE COURT

BOMBAY, Saturday

A RUPEE FOR POISON

Unable to maintain himself and his aged mother on a pittance of eleven rupees a month, a 22-year-old Jewish youth went from door to door, and finally into the office-room of the manager of a well-known firm in Bombay. Instead of the eagerly-sought help, he received a sharp rebuke and a rupee to buy poison to kill himself.

Stung to the quick by the cruel treatment, the victim straightway went to a drug shop and bought 15 annas worth of opium. An European stroller at the Marine Drive saw him late the same evening in agony, breathing hard. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was treated for opium poisoning.

The youth in question, was charged to-day with attempting to commit suicide.

The trials and difficulties of the youth in question constitute a grim tragedy. For years, he had led a miserable existence, for being forced to support himself and his aged mother. To make matters worse, he was partially disabled some time back in a tram accident. Since the last few months, he had been trying hard to get a better job and on April 20, went to a well-known office in the city and knocked at the door.

"Come in", came the reply of the manager.

The heart-rending tones, the youth narrated his history, when the manager first preached a sermon on the futility of existence of poor people and hinted that such men had no business to exist in the world.

Said the manager: "People like you are a burden to society. You have no right to live. Why don't you take poison and wish goodbye to the world?"

"But I have no money to purchase opium", said the youth.

The manager took out a rupee and, flinging it at the youth, said, "Here is one rupee. That will help you to make an exit from the world".

These facts were related by Mr. K. F. Nariman, who, appearing for the accused, made a strong appeal to the Magistrate to be lenient to the unfortunate accused.

Mr. Nariman's services were secured through the intervention of the Legal Aid Society. The case, he said, ought to be an eye-opener to everyone. When the unfortunate youth went for bread, he did not even get a stone, but got poison instead. He was providentially rescued from the throes of death by the arrival of an European, who removed the suffering man to the hospital. The youth, he said, deserved sympathy instead of condemnation.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 for one month.

Inspector's Evidence In Case Against Solicitor

Inspector Karnik of the C. I. D. gave evidence to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, when the further hearing of the case in which Mr. Kaikhashru Maneckji Surveyor, a Solicitor, is charged with aiding and abetting in cheating at the instance of Mr. S. B. Tata, was resumed this afternoon.

Witness deposed that he was asked to investigate the case. He recorded the statement of the complainant in October 1938 and also those of Jal Kapadia and Mr. Iyer. He took charge of certain letters from the office of Maza-gaonwala, Solicitors. Witness came to know that the accused had acted as the solicitor in the

Mahatma On Talcher Situation

Paramount Power Violates Promise

Mahatma Gandhiji writes in Harijan:—

Talcher promises to be much worse than Rajkot. In Rajkot it was the Ruler's word that was broken. In Talcher it is the Paramount Power's. In Rajkot the State atrocities were not the subject of scrutiny. In Talcher the sorry condition of the numerous refugees is almost everything. Hence delay is criminal and may mean loss of one year's crop to several thousand cultivators. The other relief promised by the Political Agent, Major Hennessey, relates to paltry things so far as the Ruler of Talcher is concerned, but they are serious enough for the people.

It has been whispered to me that I have been guilty of injustice to Major Hennessey and hence to the Paramount Power by attributing to them breach of promise; for, it is said, Major Hennessey promised nothing, he merely undertook to convey to the Ruler the wishes of the people concerned. It is further said that even if it is proved that he made any such promise he did so without authority.

I cannot admit either of the pleas. Major Hennessey signed document without any reservations. Shri Harekrishna Mehtab describes the tragedy with a wealth of detail which compels conviction. He has been an eyewitness of the events narrated by him. So far as I am aware Major Hennessey himself has never denied or has not been given an opportunity of denying the allegations made about him.

There seems to be no doubt that the Ruler of Talcher is in no mood to do justice to his people unless he is made to according to the sanad I have already reproduced in these columns. The representative of the Paramount Power can even require the smaller States of Orissa to perform acts in the interest of their people. Can there be any doubt as to the necessity of redressing every one of the injustices mentioned in the memorandum signed by Major Hennessey? Indeed redress has been long overdue. Why is the Ruler being humoured by the Political Department in his wholly indefensible attitude? Why is the welfare of several thousand refugees being lightly regarded? Is not the prestige of the Paramount Power being used to sustain the admitted evils? Surely there is something radically wrong somewhere in all this.

MALTREATMENT OF POLITICALS DENIED

The following communique has been issued by the Information Bureau, Hyderabad. Deccan:—

The report appearing in the press and emanating from Sholapur that Lala Gyanchand and Pandit Vedvath Vanaprasthi had been "maltreated" for protesting against "indiscriminate lathi charges" against satyagrahis is entirely untrue.

These prisoners have been questioned and have denied knowledge of any lathi charge or "maltreatment".

It is true that for a short time and for sufficient reasons Lala Gyanchand was kept in a separate open cell or room, but he did not, as reported, become "unconscious" and he received immediate medical attention on complaining that he felt faint.

case and his statement was also recorded.

The case is proceeding.

End Of Repression In Rajkot

Derby Residual Cash Prizes

None Of Fifty Prizes Drawn In India

DUBLIN, May 20.
None of the fifty residual cash prizes have been drawn in India. Hundred Sterling drawn by:—
LH 33605 "Too Late", care of Costa, Kuber Nenshion, Building Shop 1247 No., Parel, Bombay.
PT 13665 Ram, care of Beharilal Hansraj, Amritsar.
MA 64862 Good Friday, Canal Street, Rangoon.
LS 64350 Good Luck, care Nalra, Box 194, Karachi.
MW 65979 Behram Yard, Kashinath House, Khetwadi Seventh Lane, Bombay.
SQ 85671 Pak Pirojgar, 14 Sholapur Road, Poona.
LR 25954 Joymakall, 105 Clive Street, Calcutta.
LT 87847 Walruss, Ceylon.
LK 72005 Mawla Ali, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
LH 83221 My Three, 18 Club Road, Eyculla, Bombay.
MH 48015 Methiwala, Dharamsi Cross Lane, Bhindi Bazar.
MQ 65546 Sitafal, P.O. 3, Bombay.
MX 64223 Giridhar Anulla, P.O. Nadia, Bengal.
MH 81459 Two Shares, Grant Road, Bombay.—Reuter.

DERBY SWEEP PRIZES

LONDON, May 20.
The following are further prizes in the Derby Sweep draw:—
£100.

SS 85541 Wireless, C/o Indian Radio Co., Ltd., Bombay.
ML 65396 Mohanlal Munnial Galagalat, Jubbulpore.
MA 73331 Kyipaukpyi, No. 37, Inyaywathit Qtr., Kamayut, Burma.—Reuter.

DUTCH FINANCE MINISTER RESIGNS

AMSTERDAM, May 20.
Finance Minister, De Wilde, has resigned owing to divergence of views on financial policy. It is unofficially reported, in connection with differences over the fleet building programme.—Reuter.

Baldwin Supports Government's Policy

"Hitler's Political Blunder: No-One Will Succeed When Napoleon Failed"

LONDON, May 20.
Lord Baldwin speaking at Worcester declared that he was in most perfect agreement with the Government's policy. He added: "This country is prepared to reason with anyone who is reasonable. She is equally prepared to resist anyone who bullies his neighbour. Apart from what is called a devotee of Fascist and Nazi ideologies, nobody in the world wants war. If the leaders of Fascism and Nazism decide to apply force, they will be met with the disapprobation of every other country in the world. That is a weight which no one can stand up to."

Napoleon himself could not do it, and where Napoleon failed, no one is going to succeed. For a man of remarkable ability like Herr Hitler to make a political

Rulers Response To Mahatma's Statement

Return Of Forfeited Properties And Fines: Restoration Of Civil Rights

RAJKOT, May 20.
Over the signature of the Thakore Saheb the following notification has been issued this evening:—
"In view of the restoration of normal conditions in the State now and there being no likelihood of any further agitation due to the statement issued by Mahatma Gandhi on May 18, 1939, rightly advising our people to approach us, we hereby announce as under:—
Repression To End

(1) All notifications and orders passed since 1st August, 1938, with a view to meeting the situation created by the agitation, being now no longer necessary are hereby cancelled.

Fines And Forfeitures

(2) All fines recovered, all confiscated properties now in the possession of the State and all money realised by sale of confiscated properties in respect of acts committed in pursuance of the agitation will be restored to individual owners on submitting their request for the same. Fines not recovered are remitted.

Civil Rights

(3) All citizens of the State will henceforth enjoy all their civil rights and liberty so long as they remain within the Ordinary Law of the Land."

This evening the above announcement will be made when a Durbar will be held at the Thakore Saheb's Palace.—A.P.

Reforms Committee Personnel

Tribute To Mahatma For His Gesture: Gandhiji Garlanded At Durbar

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, May 20
"A Darbar was held at Ranjit Vilas Palace to-night when Thakore Saheb presided, and about 200 citizens attended. Sjt. Kalidas Parekh, Jivan Shinhji Jadeja and Hiji Dada Vali Mohamed made speeches requesting the Thakore Saheb to give whatever he liked. In reply the following Reforms Committee was announced:—
(1) Darbar Virawala
(2) Sjt. Jamnashanker Pandya
(3) Sjt. Dolatrai Vakil
(4) Sjt. Jivansinh Jadeja
(5) Sjt. Kalidas Parekh
(6) Sjt. Hiji Dada Valimohamed
(7) Sjt. Mohanlal Mandan
(8) Sjt. Haptabhai Abdulalli
(9) Sjt. Hakmichand Lakhmi-chand and
(10) Sjt. Gokuldas Dayabhai.
Mahatmaj, who was requested to attend the Darbar and who arrived afterwards accompanied by Kasturba and Mahadev Desai, was received by the Thakore, and was garlanded.
All speakers paid him high tribute for his gesture in renouncing the Award. On Mahatmaj's return the Thakore Saheb with all his high officials escorted Mahatmaj to Anand Bhawan, passing through decorated roads. Parishad workers were conspicuous by their absence."

Ban On Labour Demonstrations

Mysore Magistrate Issues Gag Order Against Leaders

MYSORE, May 20.
The District Magistrate has promulgated two prohibitory orders this afternoon one under Section 144 Cr. P.C. prohibiting five labour leaders from delivering public speeches in the Mysore District for a period of two months from today as in his opinion it is likely to lead to a breach of the public peace.

The second order under Section 9 of the Police Act prohibits any procession by members of the Mass Awakeners Union and Mysore Railwaymen with placards and gestures within Mysore City and fifteen miles radius for a period of two months.—A.P.

LONDON, May 20.
The death has occurred of General Sir Thomas Astley Cubitt, former Governor of Bermuda.—Reuter.

TOKIO'S FINAL DECISION

Policy Towards Europe Defined

TOKIO, May 20.
"The final decision" on Japan's policy towards Europe was taken at a special conference of the Inner Cabinet. The decision was immediately communicated to the Emperor and the rest of the Cabinet, but has not been made public.—Reuter.

ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFIC IN CHINA

Allegations Against Japanese Authorities

GENEVA, May 20.
Dr. Hoo Chitsai, the Chinese Government delegate and Mr. Stuart Fuller, the United States expert explained to the League Opium Committee how Japanese authorities encourage illegal drug traffic in Chinese territories under Japanese control. He maintained that the Japanese openly tolerated opium dens and secret drug factories on the condition of payment of tax, alleging that Japanese Consulates were used as distribution centres for drugs, which were carried by military lorries and warships. He called for creating public opinion to stop Japanese activities which were an international menace.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETS ON MONDAY

Chinese Appeal, Only Vital Issue For Discussion

GENEVA, May 20.
The Chinese appeal is the only big international question which figures on the League Council's formal agenda for the meeting opening on Monday, though the conversations between Britain and Russia will be uppermost in diplomatic exchanges surrounding the meeting.

Danzig does not figure on the agenda, and may not even be discussed by the Advisory Committee formerly appointed to deal with the question. It is felt that the present moment is inopportune to deal with this explosive subject.

It has been practically decided that Lord Halifax will make a statement concerning the Palestine White Paper.—Reuter's Special.

Trans-Atlantic Air Service Inaugurated

NEW YORK, May 20
The Pan-American Airways announce the inauguration of a Trans-Atlantic Air Service, with the departure from New York, on May 20, of the "Yankee Clipper" flying boat with a cargo of mail. The plane is expected to leave at about 18.00 hours B.S.T., and the first stop will be the Azores. The civil aeronautics authority has just granted the company permission to carry both passengers and mail across the Atlantic, provided five return trips are completed via the Southern route, before passengers are carried. Although passenger flights are not expected to begin until July 1, there is already a waiting list of several hundred passengers. The fare is expected to be between 75 and 85 sterling.—Reuter.

British G. O. C. To Inspect French Battle-Fields

LONDON, May 20.
Accompanied by numerous staff officers, Lieut-General Williams, General Officer Commanding Eastern Command, Britain, arrived in France for a week's tour of battle-fields. The tour has been arranged for the benefit of a numerous party of young officers without experience of real war conditions.—Reuter's Special.

Saxena's Retort To Subhas

Attack On Ministries Is "Nothing Short Of Libel"

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's observation that the Congress Ministries were turning reformist and had ceased to think about waging a great fight for Swaraj characterised nothing "short of a libel, coming as it does from one who laid down the charge of the highest office of the Congress only a few weeks ago," says Mr. Mohanlal Saxena in a statement.

Mr. Saxena adds that Mr. Bose did not place a definite scheme for working the Ministries in a revolutionary manner while occupying the presidential 'gadi.' On the contrary, Mr. Bose was anxious to form coalition ministries and it was even rumoured that he threatened to resign the presidency of the Congress because some of the members of the Working Committee expressed the opinion that a Cabinet in Bengal would not be beneficial to the Congress cause.

While much may be said against the working of the Ministries, still the attack on the Ministries was uncalled-for.

Referring to the formation of the forward bloc, Mr. Saxena assures Mr. Bose that the followers of Mahatma Gandhi are in no way less keen for an onslaught on British imperialism than the elements which he proposes to rally to the left bloc. The formation of a separate bloc would confuse the rank and file and would not hasten the advent of the final fight against imperialism. Only Mahatma Gandhi's leadership could enthuse the masses.

"Mahatmaji has given reasons why he is fighting shy of it. Growing corruption, confusion in Congress organisation, disappearance of the spirit of service and sacrifice from our ranks and absence of single-minded devotion to the cause of India's freedom are some of the important factors which make him nervous."

"It is the duty of all those who are anxious to avail of the present situation to create such conditions as would enable Mahatma Gandhi to come back and lead us. Shall we rise to the occasion and prove ourselves worthy of the great cause and of our leader."

SUBHAS BOSE EXPLAINS

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Babu Subhas Bose on his attention being drawn to the report of his speech delivered to delegates of the Youth League Conference at Unao wherein he is stated to have said that "the Muslim League had recently gained enough power and, though communal, has rendered real service to the country by creating consciousness among masses" observed that he had been misreported, possibly because he spoke in Hindustani.

What he said was that since the Muslim League opened its doors to ordinary Muslims, a large number of them had joined the League. This had brought about an internal change within the League. The more its membership increased the more could it become anti-Imperialist and radical in outlook. The day would ultimately come when the League would outgrow its communal outlook and develop into a national one and a Left Wing would be bound to grow within the League which would naturally develop close contact with the Left Wing of the Congress. One of the objects of the 'Forward Bloc' would be to solve the communal problem through its radical programme which would appeal to the masses of all communities.—United Press.

"When Right Moment Comes"

Duce Ready To Strike

"Nothing Can Prevail Against 'Bloc' Of 150 Million People"

ROME, May 20.

"When an agreement with Germany is signed, it will form a 'bloc' of 150 million people against which nothing can prevail," declared Sgr. Mussolini, in a speech at Cuneo, amid prolonged applause. He said: "The 'bloc', formidable both in name and arms wishes for peace, but is ready to impose peace, whenever great Conservative and reactionary democracies—(whistles and groans)—try to stop our irresistible march."

ITALIANS WILL SPEAK

For the moment, there is silence, but when the right moment comes, the Italian people will speak. There are 45 million Italians, including 10 million soldiers, and only one will among them (loud applause). Your shout confirms that it is so."

The Duce said that he had spoken clearly at Turin, and this speech at Cuneo might be looked on as a postscript. He would say no more to-day. "In case of need, the Italian people will speak."—Reuter.

HITLER INSPECTS WESTERN DEFENCES

BERLIN, May 20.

Herr Hitler completed to-day the inspection of western defences. He watched a mock battle at Munster in which troops supported by heavy and light artillery and smoke-screen stormed a high position.—Reuter's Special.

LITHUANIAN-GERMAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Germany To Create New Free Port For Lithuania

BERLIN, May 20.

A German-Lithuanian trade treaty has been signed by Herr Von Ribbentrop and the Lithuanian Foreign Minister. Following the signing of the treaty it is officially announced that Germany is to create a new free port for Lithuania, two miles south of Memel. A special German-Lithuanian Committee has been established to discuss details of the New Port. Additionally, Lithuania will be granted two free port zones in Memel Harbour itself.

A Communique states that negotiations leading to the treaty were conducted in so friendly a spirit that a comprehensive permanent agreement was reached in a comparatively short time. The communique does not mention the volume of Lithuania's trade which Germany has agreed to take, but Reuter understands that the figure is between 30 to 35 per cent of the total.—Reuter.

Hotel-Keepers Urged To Beware Of Saboteurs

LONDON, May 20.

The police have warned all hotel-keepers along the coast to take special precautions following fires started by the Irish Republican Army sympathisers in hotels at Eastbourne, Margate, Morecambe, Blackpool and Southport, where in each case fire broke out in rooms booked last night by men who gave false names and have since disappeared.—Reuter's Special.

Prince Paul Reaches Berlin On June 1

BERLIN, May 20.

It is authoritatively stated that Prince Paul is arriving in Berlin on 1st June.—Reuter's Special.

M. N. Roy And 'Forward Bloc'

Irish Analogy Is Misleading And Inapplicable

GOURIPORE, May 20.

Replying to enquires regarding his attitude towards the "Forward Bloc" Mr. M. N. Roy declined to make any statement except pointing out the contradiction in Mr. Bose's original statement and his failure to formulate any concrete programme.

He maintains that adhesion to Gandhist principles and opposition to the politics of what he calls the "Patel Group" is incompatible. He declares he is opposed to combinations on the basis of personal loyalties or group rivalry.

Regarding Mr. Subhas Bose's remarks at Unao on the Irish analogy, he says it is misleading and inapplicable. Why should, he asks, one form of constitutionalism be preferable to another.—United Press.

Progress In Anglo-Soviet Talks

Halifax-Bonnet-Daladier In Conclave

LONDON, May 20.

The recent contacts between M. Maisky and Sir Robert Vansittart, according to authoritative opinion, have been useful in clarifying the situation and carried the Anglo-Soviet talks a stage further. Additional information resulting from these contacts will be available for the conversations between

Lord Halifax, M. Bonnet and M. Daladier, this afternoon, when it is understood the discussion will be almost exclusively devoted to the subject of Russia.

It is thought Lord Halifax will return from Geneva in time for next Wednesday's Cabinet meeting.—Reuter.

Queen Lays Foundation Stone Of Supreme Court

OTTAWA, May 20.

Laying the foundation stone of the Supreme Court building, the Queen speaking in French stated that in Canada as in Britain, justice was administered according to two great and dissimilar legislations. She recalled that in her native Scotland, law was founded on the Roman Law, thus springing from the same fountain head as the civil law in the old province of Quebec.

In England as in Canada's other provinces, the common law prevailed. Her Majesty saw a happy augury in the administration of law by the Supreme Court of Ottawa, adding, "to see your two great races with their different legislations, beliefs and traditions uniting more and more closely after the manner of England and Scotland by ties of affection respect and common ideal is my fondest wish."

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

To-day was observed as the King's birthday throughout Canada when the country's biggest birthday party was given on the lawns of Government House. Thousands of people earlier watched trooping of colour by the brigade of Canadian Guards when His Majesty took the salute.

LUNCH WITH MR. MACKENZIE KING

Their Majesties lunched with the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, at his home in Laurier House. Mrs. Lay, the Prime Minister's sister, acted as the hostess, as he is a bachelor. The only other guests were Reverend Alexander Ferguson, Minister of the Church in Ottawa which Mr. Mackenzie King attends and Mrs. Ferguson.—Reuter.

Gen. Hochien Resigns

CHUNGKING, May 20.

General Hochien, Minister of Interior has resigned, following the death of his wife at Hong-kong. Lipechi succeeds Liu Yung Chien, as Minister Personnel of Examination, Yuan, while remaining the Vice-President of the Yuan.—Reuter.

MR. TROUTBECK LEAVING PRAGUE

LONDON, May 20.

Mr. Troutbeck, Charge d'Affaires in Prague and staff are leaving Prague within two or three days, according to the latest information.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

DAVIS CUP

BRUSSELS, May 20.

In the Davis Cup series of matches La Croix beat Ghaus Mohammed (6/1, 6/3, 5/7 and 8/0). Ghaus won only the first game service, in the first set in which he often sent the ball out while La Croix drove powerfully and not as rendered.

NAYAERT BEATS SAVOOR

Nayaert beat Savoor (6/0, 10/8, 1/6, 6/3). Savoor did not find his length until the second set in which he combined fine-driving with good network and led 4/2 and 5/3. Savoor won the third set mainly by clever drop shots and smart serving, but he was erratic in the final set.—Reuter.

CHINESE MILITARY POSITIONS BOMBED

TOKYO, May 20.

Japanese naval planes flying in formation bombed Chinese military positions at Sungsu, Minan, and Kiaowei, on the mainland opposite Amoy and Kulangsu, according to a Japanese dispatch from Amoy.—Reuter.

R. A. F. COMES OF AGE

Grand Display Of Britain's Strength On Empire Air Day

LONDON, May 20.

The Empire Air Day was celebrated on a grander scale than even before to-day, as this year marks the coming of the age of the R. A. F. as a separate service. Seventy-eight aerodromes in the whole country were thrown open to the public who were able to see over 5,000 aircraft of every type on parade.

Sir Kingsley Wood set off from Biggin in an Air Council machine and flitted from one aerodrome to another giving encouragement to those participating in the displays.

Throughout the country the public were able to catch a fleeting glance of the Squadron Leader, George Stainforth, previous holder of world's air-speed record, as he streaked through the skies at a cruising speed of nearly 300 miles per hour on a spitfire fighter. He proposed to cover thousand miles in about four hours. More than half a million are expected to see the displays in the various aerodromes.—Reuter.

CENSUS OF GOLD IN JAPAN

TOKIO, May 20.

After the recent campaign for concentration of gold in the hands of Government the Finance Ministry has decided to carry out on July 1 a general census of all gold coins, bullion and articles hoarded by the nation.

It is stated that after the result of the census the Ministry will circularise the hoarders advising them to sell gold to the Government.—Reuter.

FRANCO'S APPEAL TO SPANISH PEOPLE

MADRID, May 20.

In a broadcast speech concluding the day's celebrations General Franco said, "Let us place our dignity and independence above all. Our desire is to collaborate in the pacification of Europe". General Franco concluded with an appeal for all to work for the reconstruction of the country.—Reuter

MARCH PAST FRANCO

Victory Parade Marred By Rain

MADRID, May 19.

Italian Legionaries were the first troops to March past General Franco in a Victory march which was marred by rain which fell throughout the Parade.

It was nearly an hour before the first entirely Spanish detachment came, carrying a huge portrait of General Franco. The avenue was strewn with flowers. Preceded by a gorgeously class mounted Moorish Bodyguard, General Franco arrived at the saluting base amid deafening cheers, where Cabinet Ministers, Diplomatic Corps and Generals greeted him. The Moroccan Grand Vizier in flowing robes was among them.—Reuter.

20 BURIED UNDER SNOW: 5 RESCUED

PARIS, May 20.

Twenty workmen sitting in a shack were buried when a terrific mass of snow crashed down Va' D'Formozza near Domo D'Ussola, according to a Rome dispatch.

Five injured men were rescued and 11 bodies were found.—Reuter.

Optimism About Anglo-Soviet Parleys

Rumania Marks Time To Conclude Pact With Russia

LONDON, May 19.

Well-informed circles remain optimistic over Anglo-Soviet conversations.

It is understood that the new British proposals were handed to M. Maisky yesterday and though they did not entirely satisfy M. Maisky they marked progress towards the Russian viewpoint.

A reply on principle from Russia is expected to be delivered in London to-night and it is hoped that this will make an agreement possible, but if this does not transpire then it is thought that Lord Halifax's talks here to-morrow may do so.

M. Daladier and M. Bonnet and M. Leger and M. Charveriat, respectively Secretary-General and Director of Political and Commercial Affairs, Foreign Office, will take part in these important discussions.

Lord Halifax will be accompanied by Ambassador Sir Eric Phipps and the Foreign Office expert in Anglo-Soviet relations Mr. William Strang.

M. Bonnet this afternoon received the Soviet Ambassador M. Souritz.

Meantime the Franco-Turkish Agreement, dealing both with the security of Mediterranean and the future of the Sanjak of Alexandretta is practically certain to be signed next week, possibly on May 22, the date of the signature of the Anglo-German alliance.

A decision in principle on the question of the Sanjak will be taken at to-morrow's cabinet meeting.

It is understood that Turkey has requested immediate transfer of the territory to her. The Franco-Turkish Agreement will be a good omen for the success of the Anglo-Russian talks since Turkey attaches great importance to the matter of Russian intervention in the event of a war.—Reuter.

RUMANIA WAITS FOR ANGLO-SOVIET PACT

BUCHAREST, May 20.

Rumania is particularly interested in the Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations as her reply to the recent Soviet approaches depends largely upon their result.

It is understood when M. Potemkin visited Bucharest he asked M. Gafencu what would be the international system regarding Dardanelles in the event of a war and whether Rumania would be prepared to adopt a similar policy with Soviet Russia in the matter.

M. Potemkin urged upon Rumania the advantages of a Black Sea Pact and asked what Rumanian attitude would be if Russia formally proposed an unilateral guarantee pact similar to the Anglo-French guarantee to Rumania and Greece.

It is stated M. Gafencu postponed his reply until the result of the Anglo-French-Russian negotiations for a defensive bloc.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS BACKS SOVIET

LONDON, May 20.

Newspapers commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons on Friday generally agree on the urgency of the need for a pact with Russia and express misgiving at the delay. The question is asked what are the obstacles and whether there are obstacles which

could override the practical advantages of the pact desired by the Soviet.

The "DAILY TELEGRAPH" says whatever the Government's reasons for rejecting Russian proposals, it must be conceded that those proposals have a good deal to be said for them.

"THE TIMES" recalls that the Soviet union, Poland, Britains and France are still bound to a stronger or lesser degree by Article 14 of the League Covenant which enjoins economic and military sanctions against an aggressor. It should not be beyond the region of possibility to devise a common action on the basis or on the lines of that article.

The "NEWS CHRONICLE" echoes "The TIMES" comments regarding the League and says it may be under the aegis of the League that Russia and Western Powers find that the difficulties in reaching a basis of co-operation will disappear.

The "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" says it is clear that the negotiations have reached a critical stage. It should also be clear that the question whether we have or have not the aid of Russia in the peace front is of immense, possibly, decisive, importance.

The "DAILY EXPRESS" declares that the public wants the alliance. Only the Government hesitates. The Government really wants an alliance but wants to call it by another name.

GERMAN-LITHUANIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

BERLIN, May 20.

An agreement has been concluded as the result of negotiations between German authorities and the Lithuanian trade delegation.

The Lithuanian Foreign Minister, M. Urbys, arrives from Kaunas on Saturday to sign the document. It is reported that Germany will obtain about 30 per cent of Lithuania's foreign trade.—Reuter.

ANTI-POLISH REPRESSION IN DANZIG

DANZIG, May 20.

"Gazeta Polska", the only Polish newspaper published here, has been banned for three months.

Two leading Polish newspapers have been banned for five months.

Two Polish religious processions which occur annually have been forbidden.—Reuter.

POLO IN AMERICA

Rival Teams To Contest For Westchester Cup

NEW YORK, May 20.

A crowd of 40,000 is anticipated for the opening of Westchester Cup International Field on June 4. Reservations have been received from England, Canada, the United States and Argentine.

It is considered that a good bet for the line-ups will be.

Britain: Skene, Roark, Balding and Tyrrell Martin.

America: the 40-goal team: Phipps, Smith, Hitchcock and Iglehart.—Reuter.



The rope walker in a nasty position.

(From the Soviet Press).

Nazi Plot To Seize South-West Africa

British Secret Service Makes Astounding Discoveries

SWAKOPMUND.

Further revelations about the plot for seizing key positions in the former German South-West Africa were made in a speech here by Mr. Lardner Burke, leader of the English-speaking community.

He said that the plot had been discovered by the British Intelligence Service. The 400 South African police recently despatched to South-West Africa by Gen. Smuts had arrived in the nick of time to save the territory from fighting and bloodshed.

This was entirely due to Gen. Smuts, he said, who had acted with the greatest promptitude after being advised by London of the discovery of the plot.

The move had taken the territory by surprise, Mr. Burke continued, because the extent of the danger had not been realised.

He added that the Administrator of South-West Africa had told him that the territory could not remain neutral if the Mandatory Power, the Union of South Africa, were at war.

The plot was revealed by a correspondent in "Johannesburg Star" on May 1. He said that the scheme was to seize Walvis Bay radio station, and then provoke clashes between Britons and Germans. The Union Government would then have been accused of being unable to maintain order.

LABOUR CONTROL OVER PETROL WORKS

Return Of Property To Former Owners To Be Opposed

MEXICO CITY, May 20.

The demand that President Cardenas should hand over the absolute management of the petroleum industry on conditions similar to those under which labour at present administers the national railways is being made by the Mexican Petroleum Workers Union when it meets here in the weekend.

A notice of the conference emphasises that the Union will fight to the bitter end any suggestion that the President or Mr. Donald Richberg should reach a settlement of the controversy on the basis of a return of properties or their management to the former owners.—Reuter.

HALIFAX FOR GENEVA

LONDON, May 20.

Lord Halifax left for Paris 'en route' to Geneva.—Reuter.

'Free And Equal Association Of Nations In Commonwealth'

KING'S SPEECH WHILE ASSENTING TO CANADIAN BILLS: U. S. A. AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OTTAWA: May 20.

Remarkable and spontaneous demonstrations marked Their Majesties' State visit to Parliament.

The whole Senate rose cheering when Their Majesties appeared at the door of the Chamber and when they left a single voice began the National Anthem, which was soon taken up by the whole Assembly of spectators, massed in the Confederation Hall outside.

The King appeared moved and the Queen smiled.

A dense crowd filled the great Parliament Square and was held back by troops.

In many respects the afternoon's ceremonies followed closely the lines of those of a Westminster scene—one of dazzling brilliance.

The King addressed the House in English and French.

Royal Assent To Bills

At the Parliament buildings the King addressed both the Houses in Senate during a ceremony of giving Royal Assent to certain bills.

His Majesty said, "No ceremony could more completely symbolise the free and equal association of the nations of our Commonwealth as my father said on the occasion of his silver jubilee. The unity of the British Empire is no longer expressed by a supremacy of the time honoured Parliament at Westminster. It finds expression to-day in a free association of nations enjoying common principles of Government, common attachment to the ideals of peace and freedom and bound together by common allegiance to the crown".

Referring to the tour His Majesty said it was his earnest hope that it would give the Canadian people a deeper conception of their unity as a nation. He also hoped that the visit to the United States would help to maintain the very friendly relations existing between the United States and the nations of the Commonwealth.

"These visits like the one recently made by the Queen and myself to the Continent of Europe, will, we trust, be viewed as an expression of the spirit of our peoples which seeks ardently closer friendship and better relations not only with our kith and kin but with peoples of all nations and races".

KING'S TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.

At Government House the King in person received the credentials of Mr. Daniel Roper the new United States Minister.

Mr. Daniel Roper presenting his credentials to the King said that President Roosevelt had asked him to convey assurances of his friendship and genuine good wishes for the continued happiness and well-being of the Canadian people. He added that at the request of President Roosevelt he was happy to convey the best wishes of the American people for an unqualified success of Their Majesties' journey.

Mr. Roper referred to the keen pleasure with which President Roosevelt and the American people were anticipating Their Majesties' visit to the United States.

The King replying asked Mr. Roper to convey to President Roosevelt his sincere thanks for the President's messages, adding that he highly appreciated Mr. Roper's references to Their Majesties' forthcoming visit to the United States.

"The close friendship between my Canadian people and their neighbours to which the President refers makes us look forward to the visit with particular pleasure".—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

The House of Representatives accepted minor amendments by the Senate on the 773 million dollar Naval Appropriation Bill, which has been sent to White House for the President's signature.—Reuter.

OTTAWA'S RECEPTION TO ROYALTIES

OTTAWA, May 19

The King and Queen have arrived here.

A great cheer rose from thousands of persons in the streets when it was announced that the Royal train after halting most of the night in the open country had left Caledonia Springs for the capital.

A chilly rain did not damp the spirits of the populace. Hundreds of cars were pouring into the City and seventeen special trains were adding to the crowds. The streets were lined with khaki-clad soldiers and blue uniformed airmen.

It is learned that the Queen took as a souvenir from Montreal an ivory miniature of the Princesses which was informally presented to her after a banquet.

Crowd of 6,000 cheered lustily as the King stepped from the train and inspected a guard of honour by Princess Louise Guards, and Cameron Highlanders. Their Majesties were greeted by Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir and a Royal Salute of 21 guns and they drove away to Government House to receive diplomatic missions, accompanied by an escort of Dragoon Guards.

The crowd had stood for two hours in the pouring rain with newspaper slung round their shoulders and commented freely on the Queen's smiling charm.

The route to Government House where a state dinner is being held this evening, followed by a reception, resembled a brightly coloured sea, as the crowd, including thousands of young people lining it, waved Union Jacks.

This afternoon Their Majesties will proceed to Parliament Buildings. Early this evening they will receive the Press at Government House.—Reuter

ROYALTIES MEET JOURNALISTS

750 Pressmen Covering Tour

OTTAWA, May 20.

Their Majesties received about 80 press correspondents who were travelling in the pilot train accompanying the royal train together with members of the Ottawa Parliamentary Press Gallery at Government House early in the evening.

Their Majesties were impressed when they were informed that no fewer than 750 journalists at present were covering the royal tour.—Reuter.

FOR FIRST TIME IN HISTORY

OTTAWA, May 20.

For the first time in history

NEED FOR UNIFORM LABOUR POLICY

Simla Conference To Evolve Co-ordinating Machinery

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 20

It is understood that invitations have been issued to Provincial Governments for the Labour Ministers' conference in Simla which, if sufficient response is forthcoming, is likely to be held in August. Reference to the Government of India's intention was made by the Viceroy in his speech at Calcutta in December last when addressing the Associated Chambers of Commerce. He then said: "My Government entirely share the view that there may well be advantage in the Provinces and the Centre taking counsel together in order to co-ordinate Labour policy so far as local conditions permit."

CO-ORDINATING MACHINERY

Under the Government of India Act both Central and Provincial Legislatures are competent to legislate on labour matters. The need for some co-ordinating machinery which may help to secure uniformity in Labour Legislation has for a long time been urged by commercial bodies. The coming conference is expected to take up this question and try to evolve a suitable machinery. In view of fact that the Provincial Ministries are attaching particular importance to Labour Legislation, it is hardly to be expected that the Government of India would do anything which is likely to be interpreted as interfering with the responsibility or discretion of the Provincial Governments.

PRESSURE FROM INDUSTRY

But the need for uniformity is

obvious. Even within the last few months it has been seen that some provinces like Madras and Bombay are forging ahead with far-reaching proposals such as sickness insurance, etc., while others are lagging behind. As has been pointed out by commercial bodies, it may have an undesirable effect on industry as a whole and also produce undesirable repercussions in the relations between Labour and Capital in other provinces if individual provinces go ahead with far-reaching legislation without reference to others. As the Government of India is also a large employer of Labour its interests are in some ways involved.

The conference is, therefore, being convened in order to bring the Labour Ministers together for considering the problem in all its aspects, particularly the feasibility of setting up the co-ordinating agency.

MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT

It is likely that the Government of India will shortly, probably during the next budget session of the Assembly, introduce a Bill for collection of statistics of middle class unemployment. A resolution authorising legislation by the Central Legislature has been passed in all provinces except Madras. As Madras is against the scheme, the proposed Bill will apply to all provinces except Madras.

Working Day In Japan Reduced To Twelve Hours

TOKYO, (By Mail.)

A maximum working day of twelve hours for males over 16 years of age came into effect in Japanese factories in five specific industries on May 1.

This is the first endeavour made in Japan to regulate the working hours of male labour on a national scale.

The first factories to come under the scope of the new Government Ordinance are those engaged in the following industries; machinery manufacturing, shipbuilding and railway rolling stock construction, tools and instruments, metallurgy and metal refining.

Under certain condition set forth in the new Ordinance, factory workers may prolong hours or suspend the semi-monthly holidays granted under the decree with the written consent of the local prefectural governor. In case of emergencies such as fires or major accidents, or when the Japanese War or Navy Ministries specifically order hours to be limited, employers may disregard the regulations without making formal application to the prefectural governor.

Even with the required permis-

sion, obtainable only in exceptional cases, hours may not be increased by more than two a day for more than seven days in any given month.

Special permission for overtime work may be obtained on the following grounds:

1. When it is especially necessary in order to handle such heavy objects as furnaces, boilers, motors or cranes.

2. When it is necessary in order to assure the safety of machinery, to repair facilities, deliver tools or clean the factory and machinery.—Reuter.

COUNT CIANO LEAVES FOR BERLIN

ROME, May 20.

Count Ciano left for Berlin, where he is due on Sunday morning accompanied by War Secretary Pariani.

Count Ciano and Herr von Ribbentrop will sign the Italo-German Military Pact on Monday morning after which Count Ciano will call on Herr Hitler.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN MUST GO

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

Oxford Union Society, by 139 votes to 110, last night carried the motion "that this House demands that Chamberlain should go."—United Press

LAND-OWNERS NOT TO PAY TAXES.

JERUSALEM May 19

Because it disapproves the White Paper the Jewish Landowners Association states that it does not intend to pay Government taxes.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 19.

Lady Herbert, sister of Lord Linlithgow gave birth to a son.—Reuter

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 2, 1905
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 1, 1300
Parsi: Adar 18, 1308
Hightide: 0-45 14-43
Lowtide: 6-53 19-47
Sunrise: 6h 3m
Sunset: 7h 8m
Political Prisoners' Release Day: Public meeting at Dana Bunder, 9 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. D. G. Vaidya will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Mr. Sarosh S. Najmi will preside and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

BAND AT PARSI COLONY, DADAR.

The Bombay Ex-Service Town Band (Indian Army) will play a programme of music at the Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

The sixth anniversary of the Bohra Youth League will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Mr. Ahmedali E. Talajawalla will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CYCLISTS' UNION

A meeting of Champions will be held at the Brabourne Stadium to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. B. N. Karanjia will preside and will give away the awards.

SANTA CRUZ CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Suburban Students' Union will observe "Political Prisoners' Day" at a public meeting to-day (Sunday) at 9-15 p.m. at Bajajwadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz. Sjt. Shantilal H. Shah will preside.

"MODERN GERMANY"

Swami Satya Seva Paribrajak, Acharya Satya Gyan Niketan Jwalapur, who was invited in Germany to deliver series of lectures on 'Aryan Culture' is arriving in Bombay to-morrow (Monday) at 10 a.m. by the steamer 'Conte Verde' on Ballard Pier. He will speak the very evening at a meeting in Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, at 7 p.m. on the subject "Modern Germany."

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Foundation of Religion" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the King George English High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, when Mr. N. D. Ramnath will move "That the formation of parties within the Congress is harmful to the country" and Mr. P. S. Mandana will lead the opposition. Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, M.A., will preside.

IN AID OF THE LITERACY CAMPAIGN

The Imperial Talkies, Ltd., have kindly consented to give a cinema show in aid of the Bombay Literacy Campaign. The well-known popular film "Sitara" will be shown at the Imperial to-morrow (Monday) at 7-15 p.m. and all the proceeds of the show will be handed over to the Campaign Committee.

HYDERABAD MARTYRS' DAY

Under the auspices of Hyderabad Arya Satyagraha Samiti, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to observe the Hyderabad Martyrs Day at Chowpatty to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Lala Devi Dayal, Dr. Kalyandas Desai, Mr. Pratap Chandra Pandit, Miss Sushilakumari Pandit and others will speak.

A batch of 40 girl students of Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya is coming to Bombay to help the Satyagraha Movement and they will be giving their dramatic performances in aid of the Satyagraha. They will be accorded welcome on the same day.

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The King of the Underworld". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"The Ware Case". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Bari-Didi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Duniya-Na-Mane". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.

PATHE—"The Only Way". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Savitri". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

WEST END—"The Kick". Time as usual.

NEW EMPIRE—"The Saint Strikes Back". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Baji Deshpande". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Sitara". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

PLAZA—"Daughter of Marathas". Time as usual.

KOHINOOR—"Devata". Time as usual.

MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

EROS—"There's That Woman Again". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

METRO—"Fast Company". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' DAY

To-day's Meeting At Dana Bunder

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Dana Bunder (Mandvi) to observe the Political Prisoners' Day. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C. will preside and Maulana Hussein Ahmed, Maulana Ahmad Said (who have come to Bombay in connection with Ahir Conference), Sjt. S. A. Brelvi and other prominent leaders will address the meeting. Loud speakers will be installed.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION (RED FLAG)

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) will be held to-day (Sunday) on the Kamgar Maidan, Parel at 5 p.m.

TRAVANCORE UNION

The adjourned first general body meeting of the Travancore Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at 167E Narayan Vihar, Poona Vadi, Hindu Colony, Dadar.

A special general body meeting of the Union will be held on the same day at 6 p.m. at the same place to consider amendments of certain by-laws tabled by Mr. C. Raju.

BOMBAY LITERACY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

We have arranged a free cinema show of "Bramhachari" for the organisers, supervisors, teachers, and students attending the classes organised by us in the F and G Wards. The picture will be shown at the Hind-Mata Cinema, Vincent Road, and at the Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar, at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

BOMBAY LITERACY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Miss Godavari Gokhale, Jt. Hon. Secretary, writes:—
Mrs. Hansa Mehta, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon. Minister for Education wants to ascertain how many of the classes at present conducted by the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee can be continued after 31st May on the present volunteer basis and how many of the volunteers will be able to continue the teaching work after 31st May, say for a month, to

ROWDY SCENES AT MEETING

Prof. Javdekar Cancels Programme

Uproarious scenes were witnessed at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Maharashtra Rajakiya Sabha, at the hall of the Young Men's Hindu Association, on Saturday evening. Prof. Shankarrao Javdekar was to speak on "India and Federation", but was prevented from doing so by a rowdy section of the audience, which kept up the disorderly scenes for a number of hours.

Rotten eggs and stones were hurled at the platform, and a prolonged pandemonium reigned in the hall for a long time.

Long before the appointed hour, a large gathering of the Hindu Mahasabha followers had captured strategic positions in the hall, some of whom also crowded the various entrances.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE

The cause of the trouble was the prospect that a Congressman would be elected the president of the meeting, whom the Hindu Mahasabha section of the audience did not like to be there.

The Hindu Mahasabha men shouted out "we don't want you as a president", "Boycott Congress", "Hindu Mahasabha ki-Jai" etc.

In the meanwhile, some rotten eggs were thrown at the platform, which fell near the President, but missed their mark, and burst on the heads of some members of the audience.

PROFESSOR'S REQUEST

Prof. S. Javdekar, requested the audience to keep quiet and the audience demanded the removal of the Congressman from the platform, who was expected to be the president of the meeting. They then began to abuse Congressmen. Occasionally there was a song or two and some of the more enthusiastic amongst the audience staged a dance from behind the back of the president, and sometimes stood upon the chairs.

The speaker found it very difficult, in the circumstances, to deliver his lecture on "India and Federation". At a later stage, however, he once again requested the large audience to hear him, but as they were in no mood to do so, he declared that he did not wish to deliver the lecture not only for the day, but also for the next day (i.e., to-day, Sunday), thus cancelling his whole programme.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' RELEASE DAY MEETING AT CHOWPATY

Under the joint auspices of the Girgaum (D Ward) District Congress Committee and the Parel (F Ward) District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty to celebrate the "All-India Political Prisoners' Release Day" as decided by the All-India Congress Committee at Calcutta.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., will preside. Messrs. Gunvant Kapadia, R. S. Padbidri, S. S. Batliwala, D. S. Babrekar, M. R. Masani, S. G. Patkar, C. K. Narayanswamy, Madan Shetty, Dr. Trivedi and others will speak.

Loud speakers will be installed and special arrangements will be made for ladies.

enable the Government Committee to take over the charge without the present classes being disorganised. Therefore, a meeting of the Organisers, Superintendents, Supervisors and teachers working in Bombay Literacy Campaign will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at the Vanita Visham Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4, to ascertain the information required by Mrs. Mehta. All Organisers, Superintendents, Supervisors, and teachers are requested to attend. Those who cannot attend are requested to write early to the Secretary whether they are willing to continue their present voluntary services till the end of June.



The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Sir Arcot Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member of the Viceroy's Council.

LITERACY CLASSES IN BOMBAY

Number Of Classes And Attendance Of Students

The Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee took a census of the attendance in the classes conducted by them, on 10th May. As the day happened to be a pay day for the textile mills, the attendance was smaller than usual. It should also be noted that the average daily attendance at all adult education classes is generally 75 to 80 per cent. of the students on roll.

It is estimated that the total on the roll may be between 12,000 and 14,000. The census taken on the 10th May shows that there were in all 573 classes and the total attendance was 10,773. The classes for women are 60 and the attendance was 1,094. The Marathi classes number 301 with 6,023 attendance. The Gujarathi classes are 58 and their attendance was 1,247.

The Hindi classes number 130 with 2,015. There are 31 Urdu classes with 530 attendance. The Telugu classes number 21 and their attendance was 400. The largest number of classes are in E, F and G wards, their respective number of classes being 114, 111 and 186 and with respective attendance of 2,459, 1,745 and 3,580. The number of classes in A, B, C and D-Wards are 44, 32, 39 and 32 respectively with respective attendance of 870, 500, 601 and 635. There are 15 classes in the suburbs and their attendance 285.

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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Workers Must Capture Congress

Mukundlal Sircar Urges Need For Revolutionary Urge

BURHANPUR, May 20. Presiding over the third annual session of the C. P. and Berar Provincial Trade Union Conference held at Burhanpur to-day, Mr. Mukundlal Sircar said:—

"The very nature of this conference reminds one of the historical background of the Indian trade-union movement which took its root first in 1918. It further leads one to have the gratification to find the growth, the movement has so far been able to achieve and maintain. To-day the movement can claim to have brought within its fold a few lakhs of conscious workers organised in trade-unions in different parts of the country, and most of such organised workers have accepted and recognised the central leadership of the All-India Trade Union Congress, which is to-day the only organisation capable of leading them for successful struggle against capitalist exploitation.

REVOLUTIONARY URGE.

It is, however, necessary that in order to strengthen the central machinery for such a fight, the Trade Unions of workers—industrial and agricultural, should be more vigorous in their day-to-day activity, sharp in vigilance, revolutionary in outlook, intelligent in tactics and shrewd in

politics. These requisites will help them immensely to keep up the revolutionary urge in workers and make them dauntless fighters against the onslaughts of capitalism, which has of late developed features and improved certain devices to crush the movement. Almost every day the public gives us the news of a strike or a lock-out and concomitant tales of woes and sufferings to which the workers are subjected. The other most prominent feature, which comes to the forefront to-day, is that repression, persecution and prosecution, lathi charges and firing have become the order of the day.

DISRUPTION OF MOVEMENT.

In order to fulfil this task successfully, it should be mentioned with utter regret and disgust, that a section of capitalist powers has been at work to disrupt the movement through its mercenaries set up within our own organisations; another section has cleverly introduced corruption, jobbery and nepotism in the rank of our workers to set up against its industrial and commercial competitors in the market; the third section is up with its designs of intelligent and veiled propaganda to keep up constantly a division in the rank of leadership,



(Special for "The Chronicle")

as well as the rank and file of workers to undermine their solidarity, which is an essential factor for standing up boldly against the heavy odds presented by the opposite interests.

CLASS COLLABORATION

In addition to all these disintegrating operations, the Gandhi Seva Sangh has come out since its Delang conference, with a war-like preparation in the field of trade union activity to organise industrial labour on the basis of class collaboration. Our movement should be sufficiently warned against this dangerous philosophy of "class collaboration", which is but another name of "class domination", as the workers can ill-afford to accept any other principle than "class struggle", which is a fundamentally of the law of nature. It was announced some time ago that the "Sangh" had undertaken the task of organising labour in all industrial centres under the name and style of 'Gandhi Seva Majoor Samity.'

CONGRESS CRITICISED.

In order to complete the immediate task of achieving political independence the National Congress is there, but unfortunately, its present leadership being full of vacillation and saturated with reactionarism, it is proving ineffective. Since the acceptance of office by Congress in the administration of a number of provincial governments under the Government of India Act, the imperialist designs have completely gripped the halting leadership of the Congress, as has been proved times without number by the Congress ministerial activities. It has been sufficiently demonstrated within the last two years that the idea of utilising the powers, however meagre they might be, for encouraging extra-parliamentary activities for revolutionary purpose has now been pushed into the background. On the other hand, not only the spirit of struggle and power of resistance already ingrained in the people, by political and economic movements of the last two decades are being frittered away, but even the correct approach to the vital problems, affecting the interests of the people, are being suppressed by all questionable methods, like those of the bureaucracy of the older order. It is, therefore, imperative that industrial and agricultural workers alike who form the bulk of the population of the country and who are more interested in the Independent India than the few propertied classes, create a predominating voice within the Congress and overthrow the present leadership and it by a revolutionary leadership, as a precondition to the successful struggle for independence.

ORGANISATIONAL FORCE URGED.

Simultaneously, to combat the organised forces of capitalism, the workers must build up strong Unions and co-ordinate their ac-

WHEAT SHORTAGE IN INDIA

Crops Thinner Than Expected: Khareghat's Warning

SIMLA, May 20.

The Wheat Committee of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, held its third meeting to-day in Simla under the presidency of Mr. P. M. Khareghat, Vice-Chairman of the Council.

Mr. Khareghat in his opening speech began with a review of the effects of the recent reimposition of the import duty on wheat. He said that in spite of the duty, over 100,000 tons of wheat have been imported, but the great bulk of these imports was in execution of contracts made prior to the date on which duty was imposed.

The price of wheat during the five weeks succeeding the imposition of the duty was from six to eight annas higher than in the five weeks preceding, but the prices again declined in February. Since then another factor has begun to make itself felt. It is reported that the wheat crop is threshing out thinner than was expected and this combined with a smaller acreage under wheat means that the Indian crop may not be sufficient to meet India's requirements and prices have recently started rising.

The price of Australian wheat landed at Calcutta including the duty is now lower than the price of Indian wheat there.

Further, the import duty has had no material effect on the cost of flour and consumers have in fact been able to obtain their supplies of flour at the same rates and those prevailing before the reimposition of the duty. In view of all these considerations Mr. Khareghat thought that the situation needs careful watching before deciding whether any further action is called for or not.

DANZIG, May 20.—The Mishap to the Warsaw-Gdynia express was due to its running at too high a speed through Danzig station, according to the finding of the Commission of Enquiry.

activities and consolidate their forces through provincial and all-India organisations, so that a uniform policy may be adopted to meet the set policy of the capitalists as a class. Of course, a conference of this kind presents a great agitational value, but it must at the same time, impart in the workers' minds the value of organisational force as an essential factor to carry on the day-to-day work throughout the year. Our attention must be focussed on this organisational force, if we want to justify our existence in the movement.

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Unification Of Kshatriyas Is Problem Of The Hour

Uttarkar Appeals To Community To Top List In
Hindi And Swadeshi

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the course of his presidential address to the All-India Bhavsar-Kshatriya Mahasabha, on Saturday at Parel, Mr R. L. Uttarkar analysed the problems facing the Kshatriyas and called upon the community to translate the resolutions of the Mahasabha in action. He urged the need for the unification of the Kshatriyas, the provision for compulsory elementary education and the education of the girl and the formation of trade and co-operative societies.

Continuing he said:—

STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE

It would not be out of place to refer briefly to our present condition. Though we are Kshatriyas by birth, we are no Kings and Warriors now as of old. The occupations of the bulk of our people are tailoring, dyeing and printing cloths. Our ancestors were experts in preparing various colours in dyeing cloth and in making beautiful printed cloth. There was a time when this art was their monopoly. In course of time both the arts, which were our monopoly, went into the hands of persons of other communities and in consequence our ancestors were obliged to depend upon a frugal income. It is most distressing to know that a great bulk of the tailors, dyers and printers are now people of other castes. In fact the dyeing industry of our people has almost died out and those, who become unemployed thereby, had to take to tailoring or other occupations. The income of our people having thus gone down, their condition has become very deplorable and the standard of their living has also become low. This poverty brought on ignorance and this ignorance led to want of education and other evils. Where, in addition to these circumstances, the family was addicted to any bad habits, the result was worse.

UNIFICATION

At our Bangalore Conference we arrived at an important resolution to effect unification with Namdeo Shimpi community (which includes Vaishnav-Shimpis and Tank-Kshatriyas). People, who know that the Namdeo Shimpis and we were one before the separation some hundred years ago, will readily vote for this unification. We in the south are also called Namdevas though our original caste name is 'Bhavsar-Kshatriya' as in the case of our people going by that name, Bhavsars and the name 'Chhipi' in the north. 'Chhipi' is a name which they got from their occupation of dyeing and printing cloth. The name 'Shimpi' is another form of the name 'Chhipi'. The unification of all these is a very desirable matter and we should all join together heartily to give effect to the Bangalore resolution of unification.

'The Gols' prevalent in Gujarat seem to cause much hindrance to the unity in our community and I pray that you will pay due attention to the removal of all these after-growths, which should no longer trouble us in this advancing age. Whether the Bhavsars speak Marathi, Gujarati or Hindi, they all are one caste and various groups or 'Gols' or 'Tats' that have of late come into existence should cease to exist.

CALL FOR SWADESHI

I have thus far placed before you my views in respect of the constructive work we have to do. Of course I have not referred to many other details as I cannot occupy more of your time. There

are of late many educated persons amongst us and it is only some of them that take part in this work of ours. I appeal to the others who keep aloof to come forward and take part in our movement of upliftment. We have to pay attention to the use of Swadeshi goods and the use of Hindi as a common language for India. We have to make a category of our pernicious habits and customs and remove them from us. We have to pay attention to find means to maintain the Dharwar Krishnaji Rao Tikare Boarding and appoint a committee for its management as that boarding was handed over to the Conference during the Bagalkot Conference. I once more sincerely thank the Reception Committee for having bestowed on me the honour, being the President of this Conference and I hope that with your kind support the work of this Conference will be made successful.

FAITHFULLY FOLLOWING CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

Under the auspices of the Bombay League of the Radical Congressmen, a public meeting was held at Chowpatty on Saturday evening, when Messrs V. B. Karnik, Madan Shetty, Mrs. Maniben Mulji, and others spoke about "Subhas Babu's resignation and the Crisis in the Congress".

Mr. Rajaram Pande presided.

The keynote of the speeches was that the League was not opposed to the Congress, but was carrying out the resolutions passed at various Congress Sessions faithfully. The profession and the practice of the Congress were contrary to each other and while the Right Wing Congress was prepared to compromise, nothing short of the Independence of the country would satisfy the League.

The following resolutions were passed:—

RESOLUTIONS

This meeting is emphatically of opinion that the procedure followed for the election of the Congress President at the A.I.C.C. meeting in Calcutta was unconstitutional and undemocratic.

This meeting congratulates Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on his bold step of resigning the Presidentship, when faced with the alternative of a complete surrender to the Right Wing leadership and while welcoming his determination to organise the Left Wing forces in the Congress, assures him help and co-operation in that endeavour.

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About Studios And Stars

THE STARS GLOW RED!

Leftist Trends In Hollywood

"Film Weekly" writes:—
Hollywood's Left Wing is going into action in its own field at last. We've heard a good deal about the spare-time activities of a group of politically-minded stars, directors and writers.

You probably hadn't taken their activities very seriously. Organising charities and refugee committees, or attending political meetings, didn't seem to have much to do with film acting.

Occasional theorising about the cinema as a power for propaganda was the nearest any of them got towards bringing their ideas into their work. But now they're ready for action.

NEW GUILD

The leading left lights have got together and formed a new "Motion Picture Guild" for the production of pictures with "social, political and international themes."

Among the best-known names of the Guild sponsors are John Garfield, Gale Sondergaard, Melvyn Douglas and his wife, Helen Gahagan, representing the players; writers Lillian Hellman and Tess Slesinger; director Frank Tuttle; cameraman James Wong Howe; Slavko Vorkapich, the montage magician; and Joris Ivens who, with Ernest Hemingway, made the documentary, "The Spanish Earth."

LEFTIST DOUGLAS

Most of these are Hollywood's regular leftists. John Garfield is a recent recruit, but Gale Sondergaard and Melvyn Douglas headed the Spanish Relief Committee whose organisation drew down frowns from the studios.

Douglas, so light and debonair a detective on the screen, is in fact Hollywood's most solemnly active politician. Other regulars of the group are Miriam Hopkins and Luise Rainer when she's in Hollywood.

Another name I should have expected to find is Fredric March's. March recently did the commentary for Joris Ivens's documentary about China.

SCHOOL FOR BARBARIANS

If the Guild can really manage to get going, leader Douglas will probably find other players flocking to enrol. It won't, I imagine, be easy.

This independent movement is hardly likely to appeal to the film authorities, either to the producers or the publicity departments. It's possible the almighty Hays Office might even take a restraining hand.

But the Guild means to go on. Writers have already been put to work on "School for Barbarians," the new book about Nazi Germany by Erika Mann, daughter of the great German writer, Thomas Mann. They hope to start shooting the film in June.

COLLECTIVE WORK

More than its political purpose, this venture interests me as another collective attempt by players, directors and writers to take production into their own hands.

There have always been rebels who thought they could show producers several things—if only they had the money, the power and the courage to gamble.

Until now only a few solitary spirits have had all three. Now there seems a decided tendency for quite distinguished rebels to pool their ideas.

Already independent units in New York have made "Back Door to Heaven" and "One Third of a Nation." Now the New York Group Theatre is founding its own film unit.

Hollywood stars working for the Group include Sylvia Sydney,

HOW MOVIES ARE WRITTEN IN HOLLYWOOD

SCENARISTS WRITE IN LUXURY ROOM AND THE SILENCE IS VERY "QUIET"!

Many people are curious about how motion picture scenarios are written. A visit to the writers' building on the Warner Bros. lot to listen to the writers write, may teach the curious something. It is apt to leave them a little confused too.

The writers' building there is a new two-storey building containing some forty offices and two "wards". It is located on a quiet corner of the lot, far from the bustle of film production. Out of its offices come more than sixty completed scripts each year, a figure which gives little idea of the vast amount of creative effort expended behind those paneled doors.

Written, Rewritten!

The average script, it appears, is never just "written". It is rewritten—two, four, twenty times. And for every script that is put into production, three others are postponed or discarded after much work has been done on them.

The writers' building is divided into suites of three rooms each. Each scenarist has a room of his



Mr. Dara, a Bombay cameraman, until recently connected with the Imperial Film Co., is shortly going to America to study the latest technique of cinematography.

own, a comfortable, carpeted, well-lighted room with easy chairs and glass-topped desks that are not easily scratched by heels. Between these offices is a third office, occupied by two secretaries, one to serve each writer. Except in very hot weather, the doors to the long halls are closed.

There is no guard at the main

entrance to ask an inquisitive visitor to state his business. There is, in fact, nothing to hear except silence at the entrance and in the halls. You can tiptoe the whole length of the lower hall, pausing at this door and that, hoping to hear a writer write. The only sound is the faint, muffled rumble of noiseless typewriters being thumped by secretaries. Nobody seems to be in the pangs of composition.

A cautious tour of the second floor brings no better results. A secretary comes out of one door and goes into another. A messenger boy climbs the stairs. He is carrying official messages in pink envelopes. Then there is a sudden burst of typewriter activity. This machine is most certainly not of the noiseless variety, nor is it being expertly run. But the typist is hitting the keys hard, if unevenly.

This show of life seems to be contagious. Sounds come from other writers' offices almost immediately. The first writer's nearest neighbour shouts, "Shut up!" The admonition brings as its answer an even more thunderous assault on the typewriter. And a short burst of song along with it.

Comedy, Drama, Pathos

All this is naturally somewhat confusing. Out of these same doors have come the scenarios from which "Juarez" and "Dark Victory" were filmed recently. Inside one of these offices a writer is struggling, no doubt, with the first draft of "All This, and Heaven Too". In another a writer is trying to match his English with the very excellent English used by James Hilton in "We Are Not Alone."

Comedy, drama, pathos and nonsense are being prepared for future audiences behind those doors but all that can be heard from the hallway is one end of a telephone conversation about a child who has the measles and wants to come to see her father at the studio.

Then, for a few minutes, the bits of information that float into the hall of the building where the writers write become more interesting. Someone announces he intends to put two dollars across the board on the Vander-

(Continued On Page 25)



JOHN GARFIELD—then a stage-struck boy off fifteen—hadn't haunted the dressing room of Paul Muni—then starring on Broadway in "Counsellor at Law"—until he gave the kid a bit in the show—he would not have had the succession of stage hits, ending with "Golden Boy"—nor the screen debut in "Four Daughters" which made him a star. John is starring currently in Warners' "They Made Me A Criminal." And the fates have seen to it that he plays opposite his friend Paul Muni in "Juarez" in which the latter is starred with Bette Davis.

"IDIOT'S DELIGHT" AT METRO

Clark Gable And Norma Shearer To Be Seen On Wednesday

Norma Shearer and Clark Gable demonstrate their remarkable versatility in "Idiot's Delight," the new M. G. M. film coming on Wednesday at Metro.

Miss Shearer whose most recent roles starred her in "Marie Antoinette" and "Romeo and Juliet", now becomes an obscure acrobatic performer with a cheap vaudeville troupe. Gable, the hero of "Too Hot To Handle" and "Test Pilot", is a devil-may-care hooper on the mid-west circuit, who meets her in Omaha where they fall in love. The emotion, at first blush, appears to be about as deep as the grease paint on their faces, but it turns out to be the real thing.

After the Omaha meeting, the girl and the hooper part to follow divergent routes. They meet again in Europe. In the interval, she has acquired a munitions maker as an "angel" and poses as a countess. The hooper is still doing his stuff according to the programme. He recognizes her instantly.

War closes down over Europe. They are trapped in a border town as enemy planes dive from the clouds, dropping bombs. A shell crashes into the building where they have taken refuge. They are singing in each other's arms, aware at last that nothing really matters beyond their love.

The supporting cast is one of the best seen in recent films. Edward Arnold is the suave munitions dealer. Charles Coburn has the role of a scientist. Joseph Schildkraut portrays the commander at the frontier post when war breaks out. Burgess Meredith is convincing as the idealist in the group of travellers who are caught in the conflict.

Credit

"There are spirits all about you," Gale Sondergaard warns Bob Hope in an eerie passage of "The Cat and the Canary." And the first time they tried it, Bob forgot his expected "Is that so?" retort.

"Well," he ad-libbed instead, "put some in a glass—with a little ice."

Any other script writer would have claimed credit for the swiftness. But not Frank Ryan, the genial credit-where-credit-is-due gag man-scenarist of the picture troupe.

"That," he boasted, "was Bob's own contribution. And good too, huh?"

THESE PICTURES CAME FROM HOLLYWOOD!



Edward G. Robinson who plays the leading role in "Confessions Of A Nazi Spy", Warner picture exposing the activities of German agents in U. S. A.



Robert Taylor, the handsome M. G. M. leading man, whose fan mail includes many letters from Indian girls!



Here is Alice Faye, the 20th Century Fox Starlet, greeting the "Chronicle" readers with a sunny smile.



Shirley Temple, darling of millions all over the world, sends greetings in her own handwriting.

HOW MOVIES ARE WRITTEN IN HOLLYWOOD

(Continued From Page 24) better.

bilt entry.

"That's an O. Henry ending if I ever wrote one", says another voice. "What does he expect? Uncle Tom's Cabin?"

No two writers, it appears, work in the same way. Some of them write long-hand and let their secretaries worry over their poor penmanship. Only a few dictate. It leads to long, involved sentences and wordy speeches, they explain. When one writes long-hand the speeches are shorter—and

Among the best known scenarists, there are many floor pacers, several who talk to themselves as they work and a few who write best with their feet piled higher than their heads. There is no such thing as a "steady hum" of activity in any Hollywood writers' building.

Cut-Throat Business

Studio writers, distinct of course, from men and women who merely write for a living in publicity, research or story departments, seem to have an easy

time of it. Their hours are short and their inspiration seems to be spasmodic. In many studios they eat together at noon, gathering about one large table to out-wise-crack each other.

Some of the best and highest paid writers refuse to join these round tables at noon time, however, "You wear yourself out", explains one, "trying to out-point some comedy constructionist. And if you do think up something clever to say you find it's being put in the other man's picture before you have a chance to write it down yourself."

"It's a cut-throat business, too".

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

CUTTACK, May 19

The Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier and Hon. Mr. Nityanand Kanungo, Minister of Orissa will, it is understood, meet Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hassan and the Hon. Mr. T. Parkasam Ministers of Madras at Saloor in Koraput district on June 4 next to discuss the possibilities of Hydro-Electric development on the borders of Madras and Orissa provinces by utilising the water falls.—United Press

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SAT., SUN. & HOLIDAYS
AT 1-45 P. M.

ROXY

TALKIES
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD

BOSE ON CONGRESS SPLIT

Forward Bloc Will Work
To Get Majority

TARAKESWAR,
(Hooghly), May 19.

The programme of the Forward Bloc had two aspects: as Congressmen they had to accept the present programme of the Congress; further they had an advanced programme, which they would persuade the Congress to accept at its next session. A new spirit and a new revolutionary fervour were needed to implement the Congress programme.

Thus said Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose while unfolding the advanced programme of the Forward Bloc in his Presidential speech at the Serampore Sub-divisional Political Conference held here this afternoon.

Referring to the political situation in the country, Mr. Bose said that if the people wanted Swaraj they should not be content to sit down with folded hands, but should take immediate steps to prepare the country for national struggle. They should start working among the masses, which, he added, would be a fitting reply to Gandhiji's declaration that the atmosphere was not suited for civil disobedience.

Dealing with the allegations that he was responsible for the split in the Congress, the President said that unity was not an end in itself but a means. The splits of 1918 and 1920 in the Congress paved the way for real unity and strengthened the Congress. The so-called split of 1939 would do the same.

Mr. Bose maintained that in the history of freedom movements temporary splits were sometimes found necessary in order to consolidate progressive and radical elements, and in this connection cited a split in the Russian Social Democrat Party in 1903 into Bolsheviks and Mensheviks, which made the ultimate establishment of the present regime in that country possible.—United Press.

Metal Workers' Meeting

The General Secretary of the Metal Workers' Union writes:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Metal Workers' Union, a public meeting of the Metal Workers of Bombay was held on May 18 in Parel Tank Road under the presidency of Mr. L. V. Kondaye president of the Union. A large number of workers attended the meeting.

Mr. L. V. Kondaye explained the deplorable conditions existing in the industry at present and advised the workers to organise themselves effectively for securing better wages and better conditions of work. He cited the instance of the Dun Aluminium Factory where the solid organisation of the workers who struck work for over a month got full redress of their grievances. He appealed to the workers to join the Union in large numbers and make the Union and thereby their own position stronger.

Mr. Kandalkar, speaking next, explained to the workers that only a strong organisation can help them to secure better wages and less hardship in their work.

Many of the workers present expressed their willingness to join the Union and the meeting dispersed with cries of 'Metal Workers' Union ki jai'.

Jhabwala's Appeal To G. I. P. Rly. Workers

The Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workers Union writes:—

A largely attended meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workers was held at Kurla on May 19 under the presidency of S. H. Jhabwala M.L.A. The meeting was attended by over 200 workers from various departments of the Traction Workshop at Kurla.

Mr. Jhabwala said that while the

CO-ORDINATION OF DEFENCE

Arrangement With Burma:
Problem Of Food
Supply

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, May 20.

Brisk progress is reported to have been made by the Defence Co-ordination Department formed last December under the Governor General's Secretariat. An arrangement has been entered into with the Government of Burma so that the activities the Department may include Burma also and the two countries may be regarded as one unit for purpose of investigations of precautions necessary to be made in the event of war. The main work of the Department is to ensure the necessary food supplies both for the civilian population and army needs during war time. In view of India's geographical position and its internal resources, enquiries have shown that there is no cause for apprehending shortage in food supplies. Only as regards rice there may be some difficulty, but the Department is reported to be making necessary plans. Supply of other commodities is also being ensured by suitable organisation of production in various parts of the country and arrangement with other countries for interchange of surplus products, etc. The coming conference of Home Ministers in Simla is expected to discuss and make further arrangements for safety of civil population in ports and coastal cities against air raids.

Charged Under

Emergency P. P. Act

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, May 18

Hearing commenced today in the court of Mr. Ghanekar, the City Magistrate, of the case under section 18 of the Emergency Powers Press Act against Mr. M.R. Tulsibagwale, for alleged publication of handbills entitled "Hindu Wake Up." Mr. V. A. Gadkar, M.L.A., defended the accused.

B Division Sub-Inspector Mr. Divekar, a constable, the manager of the press where the handbills were printed and a panch were examined as witnesses today.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO WORKER

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 18

Laxman Dwarka, a workman, engaged on the construction work of the Commonwealth Building in Sadashiva Peth, slipped from a height of about 65 feet this afternoon and died instantaneously as a result of the injuries received of the fall.

Union was prepared to meet workers at wherever it could. It was the duty of workers to develop more interest in the working of the Union. He then appealed to all those present to personally work for gathering strength in the Union by enrolling those who were still keeping out.

Mr. D. S. Vaidya, who moved various resolutions regarding grievances of workers said that at a time when there was a crisis developing throughout the country Railway Workers on all Railways must get organised.

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"Le Canard Enchine," Paris.

Harwood League

Artillery Men Beat Bombay Gym. In First Match

But Wilkins At Goal Saves Civilians From Disgraceful Rout

The Bombay Gymkhana dropped 2 points in their first tie in the Harwood League. The 14th Heavy Battery R. A. deservingly beat them by two clear goals. The losers may feel flattered by the margin of victory, which is a poor index of the run of things. The nature of the game might well be judged by the fact that Drynan in the Artillery goal was called upon to save only once midway through the second spell.

The game started poorly and the display in the first fifteen minutes augured a scrappy affair. Things, however, improved. The R. A. put some ginger into their attack and the game warmed up. The Gunners had the better of exchanges now on but crossed over on terms, neither team having scored.

In the second half the Battery were decidedly the better combination and put in two goals, both points coming from Thorley. The R. A. should have improved their position. A little bad luck, some excited shooting and a lot of good goal-keeping by Wilkins went to keep the score at two-love, which was the position at the close. Concar and Brack, the Artillery back line were strong. The Dermott, at centre half was sound and useful. Thorley, the centre-forward, and Lord, his right hand man, were always in the fray.

The Gymkhana have a good goal-keeper in Wilkins and he did much on Saturday to save his side from disgrace. Schultz was his usual hearty self-fighting hard throughout. Williams alone attracted attention in the forward line.

The Game

Neither side seemed to settle down to business immediately, and it would not be wrong to say that both teams just indulged in a lot of aimless kicking.

With the game 15 minutes old the Artillery got going and had the Gymkhana defence in difficulties. Schultz at left-back saved his side. In the very next minute a nice centre by Lord almost gave the R. A. the lead, a head in by Thorley just missing the mark. Two more openings came to the Artillery but erratic shooting spoilt thing. Pressure was maintained and Wilkins had his hands full. He was responsible for two clever interceptions. The closing stages of the period saw the Gymkhana defending. Half time came with no score. Resuming the R. A. attacked and two long shots came from Smith and

the Dermott at short intervals. Pressure told and the Gunners took the lead through Thorley, who received from Lord Wilkins, the Gymkhana goalie, was not to blame here, as Collins rushed in too clear when Wilkins was about to field the pass from Lord. This caused Wilkins to hesitate and Thorley nipped in and scored. The Gymkhana now crossed into the opposite area for the first time after half-time, but were sent back immediately. Another raid by the Gymkhana was held up by Brack.

Lord ran through on his own and just missed scoring by inches. Burgess next sent the ball over the Gymkhana goal. Williams for the Gymkhana got past all opposition but Drynan, who was incidentally handling the ball for the first time, safely fielded his effort.

The Gymkhana goal was subjected to a regular bombardment. Wilkins was either saving, or the ball was just a wee bit wrong in its direction. A second goal, however, came. This was no surprising, Thorley netting this

"The Advance of Man"
(Courtesy: "Melbourne Herald")

point as well. Wilkins was having bad luck; he got up to the incoming shot, but the ball distinctly broke away from in front of him after lobbing at his feet, and gave him no chance. The last minutes of the tie were in favour of the R. A., but there was no addition to the Gunner's score.

RESULTS:

14TH HEAVY BATTERY R. A. 2 goals.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA nil.

TEAMS:—

14TH HEAVY BATTERY R. A.: Drynan; Concar and Brack; Higgins, McDermott and Rush; Smith, Lord, Thorley, Perry and Burgess.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA:—Wilkins; Collins and Schultz; Tudge, Morrey and Marsden; Preston, Brewer, Williams, Reid and Bray.

Referee:—Mr. Haworth.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

B. E. S. T. v. South Kanara, 6 p. m., Cooperage.

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All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, May 20

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station.	Temperature		Rainfall	
	Max.	Min.	Hours	Total Since 1st April
Agra	112	85	—	—0.5
Amraoti	109	82	—	—0.5
Asola	108	81	—	+0.3
Ahmedabad	103	77	—	—0.3
Ajmer	106	85	—	—0.5
Ahmednagar	104	69	—	+0.2
Amala	109	72	—	+0.8
Alahabad	105	85	—	+0.1
Benares	107	81	T	—0.5
Bareilly	103	84	—	—0.7
BOMBAY	91	81	—	—0.1
Bangalore	91	67	0.5	+3.2
Bhopal	105	80	—	—
Baroda	—	—	—	—
Belgaum	91	69	—	—0.4
Bhawalpore	112	72	—	—0.5
Bijapur	103	74	—	—0.5
Bellary	101	78	—	—0.3
Bhavnagar	100	79	—	—0.4
Chittagong	87	72	T	+11.2
Cuttack	95	74	0.2	+3.7
Cawnpore	104	79	0.3	+2.4
Calicut	104	83	—	—0.3
Colombo	90	79	—	+9.0
Cheerapunji	87	75	0.4	+24.0
Cocanada	69	80	4.0	+49.9
Cochin	103	85	—	—0.5
Dehra Dun	87	77	T	+17.0
Delhi	101	67	0.1	+0.5
Dehra I Khan	111	86	—	—0.7
Darjeeling	108	74	—	—0.6
Desa	60	55	0.5	+7.4
Dalhousie	105	77	—	—0.2
Fort Sandeman	—	—	0.4	+3.4
Gorakpur	92	66	—	—1.0
Hyderabad (Dn.)	103	79	—	—0.1
Hyderabad (Sd.)	105	85	—	—0.9
Indore	113	77	—	—0.1
Jhansi	102	76	—	—0.2
Jubbulpore	111	91	—	—0.2
Jocababad	109	86	—	—0.5
Jaipur	111	78	—	—0.3
Karwar	108	82	—	—0.4
Karachi	86	77	—	—0.1
Kodaikanal	67	51	—	+6.5
Khandwa	107	80	—	—0.2
Lucknow	103	82	T	—0.8
Ludhiana	110	80	—	—0.4
Lahore	112	78	—	—0.1
Yyallpur	110	78	—	—0.9
Multan	112	76	—	—0.4
Mysore	93	70	—	+6.9
Madras	102	84	—	+5.2
Marmagoa	87	80	—	—0.1
Malegaon	106	72	—	—0.4
Mussoorie	83	49	0.3	+0.8
Mahabeshwar	83	60	—	—0.7
Murree	80	58	—	+3.0
Mount Abu	87	65	—	—0.7
Masulipatam	104	85	—	—0.1
Mandalay	94	77	—	+4.1
Mangalore	90	82	—	+5.0
Meerut	90	82	—	—0.8
Mercara	83	66	—	+1.7
Nagpur	112	87	—	+0.3
Ootacamund	72	48	—	+6.0
Patna	98	79	—	—0.1
Peshawar	102	64	—	+0.7
Poona	97	72	—	+0.1
Pachmarhi	97	77	—	—0.6
Port Blair	86	70	7.4	+18.5
Quetta	79	47	—	+1.1
Ranchi	104	77	—	+1.0
Rawalpindi	103	66	—	+1.8
Rangoon	89	76	0.6	+10.7
Ratnagiri	88	79	—	—0.1
Rajkot	104	73	—	+0.3
Sialkot	110	79	—	+0.9
Spingaur	81	50	—	+2.6
Sholapur	105	77	—	+0.4
Shillong	70	56	2.0	+6.1
Simla	77	53	0.1	+1.5
Surat	90	80	—	—0.2
Salem	99	77	—	+7.4
Trichinopoly	101	80	—	+6.4
Trivandrum	87	78	—	+14.6
Vizagapatam	90	85	—	—1.4

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BAY OF BENGAL

POONA, May 20.

The monsoon is active in the Bay of Bengal. Fairly widespread rain has fallen in Bengal and Assam while scattered showers are reported from Orissa and Mysore. Thunderstorms have been nearly general along and near the Punjab and Kumaon Hills and have been associated with dust-storms in the adjoining submontane regions.

The chief amounts of rainfall

DANGE EXPLAINS DEVELOPING CRISIS IN MILL INDUSTRY

Interview With Home Minister: Munshi Says Govt. Is Aware Of Situation And Is Prepared To Meet Crisis When It Comes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

More than 500 workers, mostly women, of the Phoenix Mill marched in a procession this morning to the Secretariat.

The processionists started from Ferguson Road at about 9 a.m., but were stopped by the police, when they were near the Central Telegraph office. A large number of police accompanied the procession.

The women processionists then went to the maidan. Mr. S. A. Dange and other leaders went to the Secretariat to interview the Home Minister.

It transpires that talks at the conference between labour leaders and the Home Minister proved abortive.

Emerging from the Secretariat Mr. Dange told the Press men who were waiting outside: "We will fight the battle to the bitter end."

Mr. N. P. A. Smith, Commissioner of Police was present at the interview.

Mr. Dange and the other leaders proceeded to the Marine Line Maidan where the workers were squatting, and explained to them what had happened at the meeting with the Home Minister.

GOVT. PREPARED TO MEET CRISIS

But Can't Intervene In Phoenix Mill Case

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay Government, in a Press Note says:—

A deputation on behalf of the workers of the Phoenix Mill waited on the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, this afternoon to place the grievances of the workers of that Mill. Mr. S. A. Dange, who led the deputation, explained the

are:—Port Blair seven inches; Cherrapunji four; Dubri three; Mymensingh, Shillong two; Silchar, Cox's Bazar three quarters; Gauhati, Sandheads, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Bangalore half; Cuttack, Mussoorie, Dharampur, Dalhousie quarter.

Forecast until the evening of twenty-first: Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Assam and Bengal. Scattered showers are likely in Orissa and along and near the United Provinces Hills and in South Madras.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-5-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .027 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 90.5 degrees 0.6 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 80.6 degrees 1.0 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 71 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 103 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-5-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.94 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.73 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

purpose for which the deputation had come and said that the closing down of the Phoenix Mill was part of a general move on the part of the millowners in the City to close down mills. This might be due to general trade depression, the latest Indo-British Trade Pact, and several other burdens on the industry. He said that Government should find out ways and means to avoid a situation that is likely to arise.

WANTED ASSURANCE

Coming to the question of the Phoenix Mill dispute Mr. Dange said that there was a fear of the employers attempting to break the solidarity of the workers by employing piecemeal two hundred workers at a time. He, therefore, wanted an assurance from the employers or from the Government that those workers who had been thrown out of employment as a result of the mill being closed down would be taken back whenever the mill reopens. He said that if this assurance was given the workers had no objection whatever to allow the 175 or 200 men going into the mill for oiling or cleaning purposes. Since the owners of the mill had refused to give an assurance, he wanted the Government to intervene and see that the millowners gave such an assurance. If that was not possible, he wanted the ministry to give an assurance to the workers that when the mill reopens, the Ministry will use its influence to get the workers reinstated.

PREPARED FOR CRISIS

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, who received the deputation, heard the leader sympathetically, and said that the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister and the Minister-in-Charge of Labour, was out of Bombay, and when he returned, the views of the deputation will be placed before him for his consideration. Government was aware of the general situation and it had under consideration steps that had to be taken by it when the threatened crisis arose.

As regards the Phoenix Mill, the Home Minister said that Government could not give any assurance as to its attitude when the mill reopens. It was a question to be decided by negotiations between the workers and the employers. Government could not force the employers to give the assurance that the workers wanted if the employers were not willing to give such an assurance.

GIVE UP NEW TECHNIQUE

The Home Minister further stated that it was not the intention of the Government to intervene between the workers and the employers, but if there was a likelihood of a breach of the peace, then it was the duty of Government to take steps to prevent such a breach. He was grieved at the fact that the workers of the Phoenix Mill resorted to mass picketing on Thursday, the 18th May, 1939, when the employers wanted to take in a few old workers to clean and oil the machinery. The action of the workers was illegal as it caused obstruction. He appealed to Mr. Dange and other Labour leaders not to resort to their new technique of putting forward women to picket on a mass scale. Government would have nothing to say if there was peaceful persuasion or peaceful picketing, but it would have to interfere if there was any likelihood of a breach of the peace or criminal intimidation.

NO CATEGORICAL ASSURANCE
In conclusion the Home Minister pointed out that in spite of

UMRER KISANS TO LAUNCH SATYAGRAHA

"Grievances Unredressed": Tahsil Office To Be Picketed On Monday

NAGPUR, May 20.

A declaration that the Kisans of Umrer have been forced to launch Satyagraha in the form of picketing at the Tahsil Office, from May 22, as their demands have not been met by Government is made by Mr. P. D. Marathe, Organising Secretary of the Provincial Kisan Sabha, in the course of a statement.

He says that what the Government had granted the peasants in the form of relief in land taxes is a suspension and not a remission of the dues, which he considers essential and justified this year, owing to low agricultural prices. The main grievances of the tenants, he points out, are in the matter of the recoveries of the arrears of revenue dues, taccavi loans, and ejectment suits and other coercive measures taken to realise these outstandings and dues.

The Kisans' demand for the stoppage of ejectment proceedings against the Kisans in Umrer Tehsil, Mr. Marathe says, has not been heeded, and, therefore, they have been forced to launch Satyagraha in the form of picketing at the Tahsil Office at Umrer, from Monday.

Mr. Marathe appeals to the Government to accede to this demand of Kisans, if the Government desire to avert a situation which might result in tension between Malguzars and tenants.—A.P.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS TO BE DEPORTED

Emergency Measure For Bhavnagar

(From Our Correspondent)
BHAVNAGAR, May 20

An emergency measure empowering the Police Superintendent to deport suspicious characters has been proclaimed.

Nine persons under 16 years of age arrested in connection with the recent disturbances have been released on a bail of Rs. 200.

It is reported that among those arrested in connection with the disturbances there are four State servants.

HARTAL IN JAMNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent)
JAMNAGAR, May 20

In spite of the announcement in the State Gazette, no inquiry has been set up in regard to the goondalism witnessed here a month ago. On the other hand more notices are being served on merchants with Praja Mandal sympathies to vacate their places of business. Public indignation at the attitude of the State expressed itself in a spontaneous Hartal.

its sympathy for the workers, it would not be possible for Government to give a categorical assurance about its attitude on a hypothetical question. Government's attitude would depend upon the situation at a given time. He promised to place the views of the deputation before the Prime Minister when he returned, who, he had no doubt, would sympathetically consider the question.—A.P.

Sports Jottings

From Here —
— And There

(By J. C. MAITRA)

THAT OBNOXIOUS RULE 33 OF A. I. F. F.

The All-India Football Federation has raised a veritable 'hornets' nest' by passing a legislation like Rule 33 of their Code. When they adopted it last year in its original form there was a great uproar all over the country. At their last annual general meeting they amended it slightly. Still it remains as obnoxious as ever. With a view to give my readers an idea of its full implications, I would quote here the rule in its original form.

REGISTRATION OF PLAYERS

(1) Every player shall be registered annually with the member of the A. I. F. F., within whose jurisdiction he habitually resides, in accordance with the rules for registration laid down by the member concerned. No one who is not thus registered shall be eligible to play in any tournament organised by any member of the Federation.

(2) No player shall be registered with or eligible to play for two clubs during the same year. This shall not apply to students taking part in inter-college or inter-university tournaments, or to Service players taking part in inter-departmental tournaments.

INTER-PROVINCIAL TRANSFERS

(3) No player registered under (1) above, shall be eligible to play in any tournament within the jurisdiction of another member unless he is playing for the club for which he is registered.

(4) No player shall be registered with two members of the Federation at one and the same time.

(5) During the month of March only players may be transferred from one member to another. Such transfers must have the consent of both members and be effected on the form in Appendix "A" a copy of the form being sent to the All-India Football Federation for record. In the case of a genuine and permanent change of residence, transfers may be allowed, at the discretion of the A. I. F. F. Council alone, on a full statement of the circumstances being sent to them.

PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLATION

Breach of any of the above rules shall be reported to the A. I. F. F. by the member with whom the player concerned is registered, and shall be punished with suspension up to a maximum of two years of the player concerned, and if one, or all the clubs, for which he has been playing, at the discretion of the Council of the Federation.

PLAYERS FETTERED

The above rule created great consternation among the players and the clubs all over the country. It bound down a player to one club for a whole year like a professional. It curtailed his freedom completely. He was ordained to play for the only club with which he was registered or not at all. If by chance the Club in question did not enter in any competition or did not give a chance to the player to play, the player was asked to grow cold feet during the season! These could not be a more absurd and ridiculous rule to com-

prehend. The legislators seemed to have forgotten that they were dealing with amateurs, and not professionals. And they were out to govern ill-formed clubs, instead of well-established institutions.

TRANSFERS ALLOWED

The "Chronicle" was the first to see through the hollowness of the rule and started a whirlwind campaign against it. Fortunately, the rule was not brought into force immediately. It was left for enforcement this season. In the light of the agitation carried on in several parts of India, the Federation amended the Rule this year as follows:—

Para 2, delete "during the same year" and substitute:—"at one and the same time, but permission to transfer may be given by the provincial associations with which he is registered."

Para 4, delete "at one and the same time" and substitute "during the same year."

Para 6, Add the following for the existing para:—"6. Breach of paras 1, 3, 4 and 5 shall be dealt with by the A. I. F. F. and para 2 by the provincial associations concerned. Breaches of this rule shall be punished with suspension up to a maximum of two years, of the player concerned and of one of all the clubs, for which he has been playing."

TROUBLE BREWING IN CALCUTTA

That the above amendments do not meet the case may be gathered from the fact that in Calcutta some of the leading clubs have created a most difficult and anomalous situation. Taking advantage of the ambiguous term, "he habitually resides" in para 1, they got registered several players who hail from different parts of the country for them. The Mahomedan Sporting East Bengal, Kalighat and Bhowanipore are the four outstanding clubs who import players from outside the limits of Bengal every year and play them in their teams. When they followed the old practice this season, objections were raised against them. The I. F. A. found itself unable to take action against them, because the latter had not violated any of their rules. The breach, if any, came within the purview of the A. I. F. F. The I. F. A. has therefore left the unpleasant task of taking disciplinary action against the offending players and the clubs to the A. I. F. F. It remains to be seen what the Federation does in this matter.

BOMBAY'S DIFFICULTIES

Nearer home, in this City, we have the unusual spectacle of many good players holding "watching briefs" for some of the clubs and some of the clubs are having a rather poor time of it. The reason is this that in past years a player could register and play for two clubs at the same time. For instance a player could play for Caltex under the W. I. F. A. and for the King's Circle under the I. F. L. He cannot do so now. He must play either for

his office club or his private club. Now that the Caltex are in the first division of the Harwood League he cannot play in any other Tournament except the Rovers which is the only other Senior Tournament in the province, open to Civilians only. This reduces his opportunities for play considerably. And his private club is deprived of his services altogether.

DEATH-KNELL TO INDIAN FOOTBALL

The condition of those players playing in the second division of the Harwood League is still more deplorable. This tournament will continue for more than four months. During this long period a player participating in it will get 13 chances in all to play, provided he is fielded every time. Anybody with the slightest understanding of the game would dare to argue that this is enough for him to turn out a first rate player in any length of time. In this connection it must be remembered that owing to the dearth of playing fields in Bombay unlike Calcutta and other parts of India, all the practice over players get is from the League matches. Because they were allowed to play unrestricted and unfettered during the past years under the W. I. F. A. and the I. F. L., they could make rapid improvement, particularly the Indian elements in them. The new restriction, therefore, if not removed soon, would sound the death-knell of Indian, nay civilian football in Bombay.

ENGLAND'S EXAMPLE

In this connection I fail to understand why the A. I. F. F. should impose a rule on the provinces which is against all canons of amateur football. Even in England where the rules are so rigid, this restriction does not exist. For the enlightenment of the doubting Thomases I would quote the rule in question here. The Football Association's Rule No. 38 says:—

(1) An amateur player is not restricted as to the clubs for which he may play, provided he complies with the Rules and Regulations of any competitions in which his club or clubs may be engaged. (2) An amateur player who desires to be recognised as a playing member of a Club or Clubs, may be registered on a Form marked M in the Schedule annexed to these Rules to be supplied by the secretary of this Association, and which must be returned within five days of such form being signed by the player. The names of such players shall be published, and no club or any person shall attempt to induce such player to play for another Club during the current season, without at least fourteen days' notice in writing to the Club or Clubs for which he is so registered as a playing member, and the negotiations with the player must cease at the expiration of 21 days from the date of such notice being given.

MUST BE CHANGED

Is it not clear from the above that amateur players are allowed to play for more than one Club at the same time? I fail to under-

stand why they should be restricted in India where the playing facilities are so few. If Indian football is to grow and reach the top of the world over players must be allowed complete freedom in so far as his play written his own province is concerned. In this respect the rule must be changed. As for the registration and movement of players from one province to another, the rule may be made clearer, with a view to prevent sham-amateurism. I think the qualification of at least a three months' residence in the province prior to the registration of transfer would meet the purpose. In order to avoid any complication, the A. I. F. F. would do well to suspend this rule for this season and amend it approximately, as stated above, at their next annual general meeting. In any case I am of the opinion and most people agreed with me, that provincial associations should be granted complete autonomy in respect of the registration and management of their own tournaments. The A. I. F. F. should legislate only on Inter-Provincial matters.

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE

Week-End Fixtures

The following matches in the Bengall Club Cup League, under the auspices of the Indian Football League, will be played during the next week-end:—

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-50 p.m.—Y. M. C. A. "A" vs Khatau Sports.
5-50 p.m.—St. Xavier's College vs. Burma Shell.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

4-50 p.m.—W. I. A. A. Sports Club vs. Crocodiles S. C.
5-50 p.m. Young Goans vs Young Boys.

All the above matches will be played at the Shivaji Park Ground, Mahim.

SUNDAY'S GAMES AT PAREL.

4-50 p.m. Matunga Athletics vs. Parel Students.
5-50 p.m. "Times of India" vs White Star.

Both these matches will be played at the St. Xavier's College ground, Parel.



Mr. Minoo Rustomjee, B.A. (Lond.), son of Mr. H. J. Rustomjee, Bar-at-Law, has been appointed as Captain of the Boxing Team of the London University.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8-0 Favourites of Filmland. 8-30 A Classical Conglomeration. 12-30 p.m. Bhajan. 12-40 Laxman Rao Chavan. 12-50 J. L. Ranade. 1-10 A garba Dhun. 1-20 Thumris in Bhairvin. 1-30 Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour. 6-0 Manohar Kapur. 6-15 Passengers' Day a talk in English by B. N. Karanjia Mayor of Bombay. 6-25 Duets. From Discs. 6-35 Gat Tora On Tabla. 6-45 Gujarati Garbas. 7-0 Maharana Pratap. Hindustani drama by Gohar Shadani. 7-45 Week in Sport by Talyarkhan. 8-0 Manibai Manji and Party. 8-10 Manohar Kapur. 8-20 Dum Dum Orchestra. 8-23 Indirabai Wadker. 8-55 Local News Announcements. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 News (English). 9-35 New Books. Review by H. Chattopadhyaya. 9-50 Boston Symphony Orchestra. 10-5 Parrot. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8-0 to 9-0 a.m. 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.
61.48 metres (4,830 kc/s)
6-0 Indirabai Wadker. 6-30 Laxman Rao Chavan. 6-45 Manohar Kapur. 7-0 to 9-35 As in Bombay I. 9-35 J. L. Ranade. 9-55 Radio Orchestra. Maluha Kedara. 10-5 Indirabai Wadker. 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Radio Orchestra. 7-40 Bebi Nurjahan. 7-55 Ghulam Sabiri. 8-0 Ram Chandra Kushaba Gulaoni of Gwalior. 8-30 Mohammad Shafi. 8-45 For Young Listeners. 9-30 Ram Chandra Kushaba Gulaoni of Gwalior. 9-45 Woman's World. 10-30 Morning Music. 1-0 p.m. Your Selections. 6-0 Radio Orchestra. 6-10 Ramchandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 6-35 Surbahar Recital. 6-40 Bebi Nurjahan. 6-55 Ghulam Sabiri. 7-0 Kumari Sneha Chowdhury. 7-15 Mohammad Shafi. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-15 Bebi Nurjahan. 8-25 Sitar Recital. 8-30 Mohammad Shafi. 8-40 Ramchandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 9-35 New Books. Review by Chattopadhyaya from (Bombay) 9-50 Boston Orchestra. 9-55 King Who Didn't Matter. (from B.B.C.). 10-25 Marek Weber and His Orchestra.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon and 1-0 p.m. Classical Concert. 6-0 As in Delhi I. 6-10 Mohammad Shafi. 6-25 Kumari Sneha Chowdhury. 6-40 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 6-50 Barkat Ali Khan. 7-0 Ramchandra Kushaba Gulaoni of Gwalior. 7-30 Halder Husain Chughtai. 7-40 B. S. Rawat. 7-55 Bebi Nurjahan. 8-15 to 9-50 As in Delhi I. 9-50 Bebi Nurjahan. 10-0 Bageshwari on the Cornet by Ata Mohammad. 10-5 Mohammad Shafi. 10-15 Ramchandra Kushaba Gulaoni of Gwalior. 10-30 Late News.

Delhi—III Programme

TRANSMISSION I.
19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon As in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION II
19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)
1-0 p.m. to 2-0 As in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-0 to 7-30 p.m. As in Delhi I. 7-30 to 8-15 As in Delhi 2. 8-15 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Umra Zia Begam. 6-15

Abdul Azeez Khan Beenkar. 6-30 Ashiq Ali Khan. 6-50 Umra Zia Begam. 7-5 Abdul Azeez Khan. 7-20 Ascension Day. 7-45 Fear. and Umra Zia Begam. 9-35 Ashiq Ali Khan. 8-45 Next Week's Programmes. 8-50 Shamshad Begam and Umra Zia Begam. 9-35 Ashiq Ali Khan. 9-55 Abdul Azeez Khan. 10-10 Umra Zia Begam.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings.)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
8-30 a.m. Bijanbala Ghose Dastidar. 8-45 a.m. Purna Chakravarti. 9-5 a.m. Bijanbala Ghose Dastidar. 9-20 a.m. Satya Chowdhuri. 9-40 a.m. Satyavan. 9-55 a.m. Ardhendu Ghose. 10-5 a.m. Music lesson by P. K. Mullick. 10-45 a.m. Stage and screen. 11-5 a.m. Morning concert. 6 p.m. Bells of St. Margaret's, Westminster. 6-6 p.m. Church service. 7-20 p.m. Hemanta Mukherjee. 7-40 p.m. Shaila Devi. 7-55 p.m. Pratap Ch. Biahmachari. 8-15 p.m. Shaila Devi. 9 p.m. H. Edwin Gardner. Tenor. 9-15 p.m. Current events. 10 p.m. Melody duo.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
6 p.m. to 9 p.m. As in Calcutta I. 9 p.m. Behula.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
5 p.m. C. R. Ananta Bhagavathar. Vocal. 5-50 p.m. Carnatic orchestra. 6 p.m. Kumari Choodamani. Vocal. 6-45 p.m. M. K. Nataraja Iyer and D. A. Swamy. Vocal. 7-20 p.m. Tiruppanalvar. Telugu play. 8-20 p.m. Kumari Choodamani. Vocal. 8-55 p.m. Affair of Soul. Youths by G. S. Arundale. 9-10 p.m. Records. 9-35 p.m. V. S. Parthasarathy Iyengar. Gottuvadyam.

Madras—II

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
5 p.m. M. K. Nataraja Iyer and D. A. Swamy. Vocal. 5-50 p.m. to 9-35 p.m. As in Madras I. 9-35 p.m. Songs of death of infants. 10-3 p.m. Rev. Father Basenach. Violin. 10-23 p.m. St. George's singers. 10-30 p.m. Epilogue.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)
2-0 p.m. Jaya Jaya Gokula Pala. 2-15 Veena Seshanna of Mysore. 2-30 Shanmugavadivoo of Tiruchendur. 2-45 Venugana Sinkhamani Palladam Sanjeeva Rao. Flute. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 T. Venkatachalam Pillai of Tanjore. Violin. 7-0 Town Rat and Country Rat. 7-15 Siruthonda Nayanar. 8-30 T. Venkatachalam Pillai.

Lucknow—Programme

283.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
6 p.m. Kumari Ratan Kashalkar. 6-15 p.m. Rashid Ahmad Khan of Cawnpur. 6-35 p.m. Zohra Jan. 6-41 p.m. Shrimati Champak Sarangan. 6-55 p.m. Duets. 7-10 p.m. Kumari Ratan Kashalkar. 7-25 p.m. Reference your letter. 7-40 p.m. Rashid Ahmed Khan. 8 p.m. For children. 8-30 p.m. Ghazals. 9-40 p.m. New books by Chattopadhyaya, from Bombay. 9-55 p.m. Kumari Ratan Kashalkar. 10-10 p.m. Rashid Ahmed Khan. 10-25 p.m. Shrimati Champak Sarangan.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m.)

Parel Lift Jepsen Trophy

Superior Half Backs Decide Issue

Parel Sporting's three goal victory over Metropolitan "B" in the final of the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament last evening marked a fitting conclusion to a 'tournament of surprises'. Not that Parel didn't deserve to win—on the run of the day's play they were definitely three classes above their opponents—but the Metropolitan had been showing such convincing form in the penultimate stages of the championships that it would have been the height of optimism to predict such a decisive Parel victory.

PATRIC AND DAYS EXCEL

The game itself was a clean, evenly contested encounter fought at a fast pace and productive of a fairly high standard of hockey. Though the exchanges were fairly even the territorial advantage lay throughout with the winners. This was exclusively due to the excellent functioning of their half-back trio whose judicious distribution of the ball kept their quintette constantly in the limelight. Patric and Days were outstanding in the winners' pivotal line—the former being particularly brilliant with his superb ball-control, smooth passing and sound tackling.

FLAWLESS HOCKEY

Parel's quintette also gave an impressive display both individually and in combination—D. Gibson capping a fortnight of consistently flawless hockey with another spectacular exhibition of beautiful stick-work and clever field 'craft'. On the loser's side those who caught the eye were their two forwards—Woodcock and Robertson—who were responsible for a number of gallant solo run-downs which however, could not materialise due to the slow-functioning of the inner trio—who frequently failed to connect with a series of accurate wing passes.

FIRST GOAL

R. Gibson opened Parel's account early in the first half beating Pereira with a deceptive angular flick (1-0). Soon after the winners forged further ahead through a fine solo effort by Kutappa. (2-0). The Metropolitan now tried hard to pull the game round but found Patric, Days and Rebello quite equal to the occasion—and the breather came with Parel two goals up. On resumption—things proceeded more or less along the same lines as in the earlier period—with Metropolitan frittering away chance after chance due to the indifferent movements of their inner trio—and Parel attempting, in determined style—to turn every possible opening to account.

DESERVING WINNERS

However, they succeeded only once—D. Gibson obtaining their third and last goal off a melee in the goal-mouth just five minutes before the final whistle. (3-0)—which came with Parel being deserving winners of a Trophy that had been originally contested by a number of theoretically superior combination.

At the conclusion of the game Mrs. Francis Lowe—wife of the

relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Cards on the table. 7-45 p.m. Ravel. 7-55 p.m. Bells, and religious service. 8-45 p.m. London music festival, 1939: Beethoven concert, VI. 9-20 p.m. Ballad recital by Gladys Lorimer. 9-30 p.m. Sunday news. 9-50 p.m. Sports talk. 10 p.m. Joseph Lewis Orchestra.

Editor—"The Times of India"—distributed the prizes to the winners—runners-up and referees.

FINAL

Result:—
PAREL SPORTING 3 goals.
METROPOLITAN "B" Nil.

The teams were:—

PAREL SPORTING: Rocha, Rebello and Gillespie, Patric, Days and Dias, Gonsalvez, R. Gibson, D. Gibson, Kutappa and R. Nicholas.

METROPOLITAN "B": Pereira, James and Butler, Fabris, Ramesh and Robertson, L. Coke, S. Corke, D. Wilson and Woodcock.

UMPIRES: Messrs Read and Critchell.

TO-DAY'S MATCH KILLEDAR CUP WOMEN'S HOCKEY FINAL.

5-30 p.m. CITY "A" versus VINCENT CLUB.

Tipnis' Case To Be Heard At Alibag

MATHERAN: May 19.

The case in which Mr. Surendranath Tipnis, Leader of the Independent Labour Party, at Mahad and well-known Kisan worker, stands charged under Section 153 (rousing class hatred), Indian Penal Code, came up for hearing here on Wednesday, when the Police Prosecutor submitted an application for day-to-day hearing of the case at Alibag from the next month.

The Court granted the application.

Mr. Tipnis is prosecuted for certain speeches, in which he is alleged to have incited peasants against Khots in the locality.

'FORWARD BLOC' FOR SIND

KARACHI, May 19

Swami Govindanand, a lieutenant of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, has, it is understood, convened a meeting for Saturday next of progressive elements in the Congress to constitute the 'Forward Bloc' in Sind. Mr. H. S. Pamnani, M.L.A., (Congress), is actively co-operating with him in this direction.

Having formed the Leftist Party (Forward Bloc) in Karachi, Swami Govindanand proposes to undertake a Sind-wide tour to lay the foundation of the 'Forward Bloc' in every nook and corner of Sind.

In September next, a conference of progressive elements in the Congress will be called in Karachi which, among others, will be attended by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who will tour the Province for a fortnight.—United Press.

CHINA'S DRAGON THRONE MISSING FROM SHIP

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail)

The Imperial Dragon Throne of China, valued at 600,000 pounds for insurance, is missing.

Its disappearance, apparently somewhere between Amsterdam and New York, has been reported to the New York police by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Junior.

It was expected to arrive at New York on board the Dutch Steamer "Zaadam", but when the ship arrived, the throne was not on board, although a companion piece, an eight-feet high jade pagoda was safe.

Proceeds from its exhibition, sponsored by Mrs. Roosevelt, were to have gone to Madame Chiang Kai-shek's orphan fund.

The owners of the "Zaadam" last night said they had no knowledge that the throne was being carried in the ship, and that it was "fantastic" to suggest it had been stolen from on board.—United Press

BRITISH WAYS IN PALESTINE

A Letter From
Jerusalem

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, May 13.

Report that the British Government will issue a White Paper giving its proposals for the solution of Palestine question has not created much enthusiasm amongst the Palestine Arabs. In a statement issued yesterday, the leaders of the Arabs declare that there can be no belief in the British premises. The statement demands that the revolt shall be intensified until complete Arab independence is attained. These Arab leaders have also formed a new intelligence service, with experts from Syria and Iraq. New arms and funds have been received. I have myself received a communication from Jerusalem, the writer of which is an undergraduate in the local college. He writes to me saying "things have been getting awfully bad in Palestine since the London conference. There is much talk at present about the future policy of the Government but we believe nothing of what is said. People have become very desperate and have no ounce of confidence in the British Government. The British troops are performing acts of 'heroism' and suppressing the Arabs. When they surround a village, for instance, Beit Rime, for twelve days, they separate the men from the women. It is not safe to write, as any letter might be censored. But the soldiers beat the men and force them to gaze at the sun for hours. Only last week in Jerusalem everybody who went in the Old City was forced by the soldiers to salute them, otherwise he would get a box. On Friday, the women went out in a peaceful demonstration, but were beaten by the police and dispersed with fire hoses and water."

The letter continues: "This is no imagination but fact and many cases could be quoted of which no one hears. Tell this to your English friends and show them what the champions of morals, justice and humanity are doing. They see the mote in the others' eye but do not see the log that is in their own eye. What the Government is trying to do at present is to break up the morale of the people but the people are determined to win and will never again be bluffed by Britain. I hope you will excuse me for troubling you with the situation in Palestine but we really have no other topic to talk."

JAPAN'S DEBT TOPS THOUSAND MILLION POUNDS

TOKYO

Total funded borrowings of the Japanese Government on March 31st, the last day of the 1938-39 financial year, amounted to ¥17,344,855,000 (£1,020,285,000).

Of the total, domestic debts amounted to ¥16,065,138,000 and foreign debts to ¥1,279,714,000 (£5,280,000).

In addition to these long-term debts, the Japanese Government owed short-term debts amounting to ¥492,262,000.

The Japanese Government will issue the first Chira incident Treasury bonds for the new financial year on April 25, according to the Finance Ministry. The amount involved is ¥300,000,000, of which ¥20,000,000 will be accepted by the deposits bureau of the Finance Ministry and ¥100,000,000 by the Bank of Japan. The bonds will mature in 17 years and three months. The issue price will be ¥98.—Reuter

"Muslims Of India Will Not Repeat Mistake Of 1914"

AHRAR CONFERENCE AGAINST GIVING
ANY HELP IN BRITAIN'S WARS

Muslim League's Policy Opposed

An omnibus Anti-War resolution was moved by Maulana Mazhar Ali Azhar, M.L.A. (Punjab), General Secretary of the All-India Majlis Ahrar Conference on Sunday night at the Bombay Provincial Ahrar Conference.

A large gathering of Muslims heard with rapt attention the impassioned speeches made by leaders of all-India fame of the Ahrar movement.

The following is the text of the Anti-War Resolution:

ANTI-WAR RESOLUTION

"In view of the critical international situation existing in the world, this session of the Bombay Provincial Ahrar Conference declares, in most explicit and unmistakable terms, that the Muslims of India will not, in any future war, repeat the mistake of the year 1914, and will not give any help in the shape of men or money, or any other form to defend British Imperialism.

"This Conference considers it necessary to emphasise the fact that in the last world war the Muslims of India relying on the promises made by the British Government made unprecedented sacrifices of life and property in its support and surpassed other peoples of India in defence of the British Power, although from the religious and moral point of view it was an unpardonable crime. Yet the British Government backed out from all these promises about India, Palestine and the holy lands of Arabia and inflicted irreparable injury to the Muslims, thus making the plighted word of Britain worthless for the future.

"This conference is of the opinion that the only sure guarantee for the freedom of India and the Muslim countries is, for the Muslims of India in particular and the other communities in general, to refuse to give any help to the British Government in any future war. On the other hand it urges taking of such steps as might be necessary to achieve their goal of liberating India and the Muslim countries from British Imperialism.

"This conference considers it necessary to declare that the policy adopted by the Muslim League in supporting this policy is against the Muslims of India and other countries, and is against the teachings of Islam, and cannot in any way be called the voice of the Muslims of India.

"This conference wants further to inform the Indian National Congress and Gandhiji that any agreement arrived by them with the British Government will not be acceptable to the Muslims of India, until the demands about the independence of India and the Muslim countries are satisfied."

Maulana Habibullah Khan Ludhianvi, President-elect of the Conference, introduced to the delegates Maulana Mazar Ali Azhar, M.L.A., of Lahore, who moved the war resolution, as one of those who had rushed to jail in the Martial Law regime in the Punjab. He had given up an extensive legal practice and was a leader of the Kashmiri struggle.

Referring to the criticisms current in the city that they were traitors and none should give them a hearing, the speaker invited the critics to that platform where all could hear both sides and judge who was right.

"POLICY OF DUPELIX"

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Mazar Ali said it was the policy of Duplex who first recruited In-

dians to fight Indians. Those Indians were ignorant people with none to guide them, but then they had amidst them people who spoke in the name of the Prophet supporting the recruitment policy. A resolution to that effect was passed recently at Sholapur in the Muslim League Conference. The example of the Mahdi of Sudan who fought for his country was laudable, but he was overpowered by India's men recruited from the Punjab. If India wanted to be blind to the history of the past 20 years, he had no objection. The promises given to Muslims in the name of the Khalifa were broken and the Turks who counted on the support of Indian Muslims were disappointed. Men like Sir Sikander Hayat Khan supported the British policy of recruitment. Such were their services to the country. More, it was the Indian recruited soldiers who conquered the Holy Places which could not be conquered even by the Crusaders. It was British Imperialism which subdued the Muslim countries. As such they should not support it in any future war for Imperialist purposes. He would say it would not be possible to conduct recruitment in the Punjab hereafter, though in Bombay Mr. Jinnah might be able to help recruitment.

None should have any faith in British promises. Britain gave assurances while in trouble but she promptly backed out once the trouble was over. They should atone for the sins of their forefathers, and should not be mercenaries any longer. They should die rather than bring in bondage any more countries. They were not afraid of arrest or death in their cause. They would not allow any Indian to sell himself. Though persons like Sir Sikander were ready to help British Imperialism, there could be no headway if Gandhiji opposed. So efforts were being made to convert Congress, but even at such a pass, they would not give up their opposition to Imperialist war, and would risk everything in their opposition to recruitment in the Frontier.

The speaker concluded after proclaiming that thereby they emphatically denounced the resolution passed at Sholapur.

Maulana Mohamed Kasim, Vice-President of the U.P., Ahrar Conference, seconded the resolution.

HAVOC OF GREAT WAR

The speaker quoted statistics laying threadbare the ravages and diseases that followed in the wake of the Great War.

When the Army Bill was introduced in the Central Assembly, the Ahrar Party wired to Mr. Jinnah. The result showed that nearly 20 elected Muslim League Members supported the Bill. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai (a Hindu) replying to Mr. Ogilvie's insulting speech on the occasion, said that if those who opposed recruitment were to be hanged, he would be the first to oppose. The same reply was given by the Jamiat-ul-Ulema.

He was ashamed to hear that the propaganda for recruitment was being carried on in mosques. It was being said that recruitment was a signal service to Islam! Islamic culture did not benefit by such propaganda of those who were far removed from Islam.

The resolution was supported by Maulana Ataullah Shah Bukhari.

Bazelgette Murder Case

Arguments Concluded Before
Special Judge

CUTTACK, May 20.

Arguments in the Bazelgette Murder case which is being tried by Mr. J. G. Shearer, I. C. S., Special Sessions Judge of Ranpur have been concluded and judgment has been reserved till May 29.

The four assessors who were appointed were unanimous regarding the charges of murder against all the 22 accused, but they did not give a unanimous verdict. While all of them held eight accused guilty under Section 302/149 (Committing murder), I.P.C., one disagreed regarding three others. They, however, held that the charge against nine others was not proved.

Five more of the accused were held guilty under Sections 102(B) on a charge of conspiracy.—United Press.

NOT GOING TO CONGRESS WITH BEGGAR'S BOWL

Leaguers Criticise Congress
And Ahrar Conference
Activities

That the convening of Ahrar Conference in Bombay was to divide the Muslims, was the argument put forward by speakers at a Muslim League meeting, at Ghost Bazaar, Madanapura, on Sunday night. Mr. Zahid Ali presided.

The Congress and the Ahrar Conference came in for a good deal of tirade at the hands of the speakers. All the three streets conveying on the bazaar were crowded.

Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha observed that as a Congress Muslim he had come across instances of humiliations to his co-religionists at the hands of the Congress. He was prepared to make sacrifices in the interests of his country, but he did not want to be looked upon as a traitor by his community.

It was essential, he added, to show to the Congress that the Muslims of the country were united. They did not want to go before the Congress with a beggar's bowl.

Another speaker observed that the Muslim League was now on its feet. If all the Muslims rallied under the Muslim League flag, neither the Congress nor British Imperialism could do any harm to them.

AHRAR CONFERENCE

With regard to the deliberations of the Ahrar Conference, he asked whether Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan knew how Bacha-i-Noor died? Did he know where his tomb lie? When an appeal for fund in his memory was made, did Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan or any Congressmen subscribe anything to it, he further asked.

Mr. Mohammed Yusuf Ahrari remarked that there were no differences between the Khilafat Committee and the Muslim League and that they were one and the same.

Several other speakers then addressed the gathering.

CALCUTTA—The Premier, Mr. Biswanath Das of Orissa arrived at Calcutta this morning. He leaves to-night for Simla to attend the Home Ministers' Conference.

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS DOWN

Exchanges Dull And Inactive

QUIET TRADING IN WHEAT

BOMBAY, May 20.

NEW YORK COTTON

The cotton market showed improved sentiment due to higher cables of Liverpool, where the lightness of spot situation constitutes a principal bullish factor. Washington uncertainties continue to mar proceedings resulting in weakening tendency.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Exchanges continue to move within narrow limits owing to lack of speculative interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK

COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

	New York, May 20
Previous closing	8.78
To-day's opening	8.79
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	8.76
Difference	-02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

	Liverpool, May 20
Previous closing	4.90
To-day's opening	4.86
Difference	-04
To-day's closing	4.94
Difference	+04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 170-8
July August 1939	Rs. 168-8
April May 1940	Rs. 156-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 20
The New York cotton displayed better sentiment due to higher Liverpool cables where tightness of Spot situation constitutes principal bullish factor but Washington uncertainties continued to mar proceedings resulting in slightly weakening tendency towards the close.
The trading in July began at 8.79 i.e. one point higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and trade fixation but soon after the demand slackened with July falling back to 8.76 where it finally closed.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, May 20
The trading in Broach July/August commenced at Rs. 170-6. The market later, eased with Broach finally quoted at Rs. 168-8. The closing rate for April/May is Rs. 156-8.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 20

The following are opening ranges:—
July (8.85/8.84) 8.79/8.79
October (7.95/7.93) 7.91/7.91
December (7.75/7.75) 7.69/7.69

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 20

The following are opening quotations:
American May (5.14) 5.22
American July (4.87) 4.94
Egyptian May (6.42) 6.52
Egyptian July (6.52) 6.62

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, May 20

TEAS
Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 1-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-6 1/2

RUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New
Crop May June (£27 9/16 paid and value) £28 1/4 sellers
Dunlop May (£32 1/2) £32 1/2
Lighting May (£31 1/4) £31 1/4

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay May/June (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£13 1/16 sellers) £13 1/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 7/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandel June (£11 15/16 sellers) £11 15/16 sellers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 20

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 20

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.13
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, May 20

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 20
London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.13 and continued to move within narrow limits owing to lack of speculative interest.
Franc opened at 176.73 and remained dull and inactive

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 7/8 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.173) 13.157
New York on Bombay (34.91) 34.88
Berlin on Milan (87 1/4) 87
London on Milan (89.02) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-8 7/32 nominal) 0-8 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6
Silver (20 1/8d) 20 1/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, May 20
The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—
"India and speculators bought. Continent sold. Market steady at the decline."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 20
Spot (20 1/8d) 20 1/16—1/16
Forward (19 15/16d) 1 97/8d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 20
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

	Bombay, May 20
Silver ready	52 14 0
Silver Jeth	52 13 0
Silver Ashad	52 12 0
GOLD	
Gold ready	37 1 6
Gold Jeth	37 2 3
Gold Ashad	37 2 6
Sovereign	23 11 5

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Average Discount Rate Maintained

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 20

On the Money Market, despite continued easy monetary situation, a downward trend of discount rates was checked by the bold policy adopted by the market syndicate in recent treasury bill tenders. Although receiving a smaller quota of bills, the average rate this week was maintained at the previous level of 21/32 and with the next week's offering being raised from 30 to 40 millions sterling, the market hopes to see the present rate held, if not further improved.

Jute was very firm in response to Calcutta advices.
Wall Street closed firm.

CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR STEADY

CALCUTTA, May 20

Jutes ruled quiet but steady and only limited amount of business was put through. Coals unchanged. Teas inactive. Miscellaneous: Speculative issues kept more or less unaltered. Government securities are turn easier.

Following were the closing quotations:
Government Securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs. 96/6; 5 per cent loan (1945/55) 113/10 small lot; 3 per cent Punjab Bonds (1958) 98/8 small lot.
Bank: Reserve 109
Railways: Chaparmukh Silghat 91; Hardwar Dehra 122 ex div; Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur 139.
Cotton: Cawnpore Textiles 3/14; Coals: Amalgamated 22/10; Central Kurkend 11/4; Deoli 6/14; East Indian 21/4; Equitable 31/12.
Jutes: Bally 194 small lot; Howrah 54/3; Kamarhatty 492.
Miscellaneous: Burma Corp'n 5/9; Consolidated Tin 5/14; Indian Copper 1/12 c div; Patna Elec 15 small lot; Burn and Co ord 267/8; Indian Iron and Steel 25/3; Steel Corp'n ord 12/9; Pref 96/8; B I Corp'n ord 2/11; Pref 142; Indian Cables 9/12; Attock Oil 39/8; Bengal Paper 7 per cent A pref 152; Tita-gur Paper B ordy 12/4 small odd lot; Midnapore Zemindary 66/8; Mahaswastika Sugar ord 95.

Tea: Hasimara 33/8 ex div; Debentures: 4 1/2 per cent (1939/49/54) Agarpura Jute 100/4.—A. P.

American Cotton Figures

	1938-39	1937-38
F P Bales		
Receipts to date	3703000	7628000
19-5-39		
Receipts yesterday	13000	15000
19-5-39		
Exports to date	3220000	5447000
19-5-39		
Stock at Ports	2065000	2739000
12-5-39		
Stock at Interior	2723000	2233000
12-5-39		
Stock at Liverpool	837000	1196000
12-5-39		
Visible Supply	5513000	6547000
12-5-39		
Quantity in sight	8716000	13086000
12-5-39		
Quantity out of sight 12-5-39	8838000	9420000

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, May 20
Wheat May	3 7 0
Wheat September	3 8 3
Linseed May	5 7 9
Linseed September	5 9 9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 20

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 41 3/4) dol 43
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 22 5/8) dol 23 1/2
U S Common New Stock (dol 43 5/8) dol 44 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 100 3/4) unquoted

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 20
The Liverpool wheat market closed with May at 55d

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 20
Liverpool wheat opened dull with May (new) at 51 1/4d.
The trading was quiet and uninteresting following discouraging week-end cables from overseas.

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, May 20

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 50,12,288 was exported from Bombay for New York and London during the week ended Saturday, May 20.

The s.s. 'President Van Buren' which sailed for New York carried four consignments of the value of Rs. 4,47,742, Rs. 4,44,143, Rs. 1,85,508 and Rs. 3,78,510. Five consignments were shipped by the P. and O. mail steamer 'Narkunda' valued Rs. 9,43,901. Rs. 17,21,290, Rs. 2,46,577, Rs. 3,49,126, and Rs. 2,95,489.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 22,09,84,582.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 20

Yarn No. 6 1/2s June 98 August 98	October 98
Yarn No. 10 1/2s June 109 August 109	October 110
Yarn No. 20 1/2s June 142 August 142	October 143
Yarn No. 40s June 217 August 217	October 217

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 20

Wheat	22,047 cwt.
Linseed	13,466 cwt.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	156 cwt.
Poppyseed	120 cwt.
Groundnuts	4,278 cwt.
Castorseed	232 cwt.
Rice	20,767 cwt.
Myrabollams	2,344 cwt.
Cottonseed	3,363 cwt.
Gram	4,383 cwt.
Joowar	36 cwt.
Bajree	2,042 cwt.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 20

Ready Javas	Rs. 17 3 0
Shipment June	6 13 0
Shipment July	6 11 0
Shipment August	6 9 0
Shipment September	6 3 0
Java Spot	F 7.10

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 19

June	£11 18 9
July	£11 17 6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 20

Castorseed May—	
Opening	0 0 0
Highest	0 0 0
Lowest	0 0 0
Closing	0 0 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	31 6 6
Highest	31 7 0
Lowest	31 6 6
Closing	31 6 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	26 2 0
Highest	26 2 0
Lowest	26 2 0
Closing	26 2 0
Castorseed Sept—	
Opening	30 4 0
Highest	30 7 0
Lowest	30 4 0
Closing	30 7 0
Groundnuts Sept—	
Opening	32 9 0
Highest	32 10 6
Lowest	32 5 0
Closing	32 8 3
Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	26 15 0
Highest	27 2 0
Lowest	26 13 0
Closing	27 0 6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, May 19

May	55 3/8d.
May	51 3/8d. new
July	53d.
October	55d.
December	58d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 19

May	dol 0.79 3/8
July	dol 0.74 1/4
September	dol 0.74

New York Sugar

New York, May 19

July	1.98
September	2.02
November	2.19
January	1.99

STERLING PURCHASES

No Sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended, Friday, 19th May 1939.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 20.
Following a decline of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 170/12 for Broach J/A. delivery and Rs. 157/12 for New Broach A/M. delivery. The market opened steady at Rs. 170/2 and improved to Rs. 170/12 but later prices declined to Rs. 170/2. New Broach was quoted at Rs. 157/4. Improved demand from Shanghai is giving tone and stocks being small the market is keeping very steady.

The Liverpool market opened at a decline of 4 points and later was quoted 3 points up. The local market was fairly steady and Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 170. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—	
Broach A/May 1939	Rs. 171 14 0
Broach J/Aug. 1939	170 2 0
Broach A/May 1940	157 6 0
Fine M. G.—	
Oomra May 1939	164 4 0
Oomra July 1939	163 4 0
Oomra D/Jan. 1940	144 0 0
F. G. M. G.—	
Bengal May 1939	127 4 0
Bengal July 1939	126 12 0
Bengal D/Jan. 1940	120 4 0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Bombay, May 20.
Slightly warmer, light to moderate rainfall in Arkansas, Central Belt and Georgia, rain expected in Eastern Belt.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 19.	
Broach A/M highest 172; lowest 170 1/4; closing 171 5/8	
Broach J/A highest 170 1/4; lowest 168 1/4; closing 169 3/8	
New Broach A/M 1940 highest 158; lowest 155 1/4; closing 157 1/8	
Oomra May highest 166 1/2; lowest 165 1/2; closing 165 1/2	
Oomra July highest 164 1/4; lowest 163 1/4; closing 163 1/2	
Oomra D/J highest 144 1/4; lowest 143 1/2; closing 144	
Bengal May highest 126; lowest 125; closing 125 3/4	
Bengal July highest 125 1/4; lowest 124 1/2; closing 125 1/4	
Bengal D/J highest 121 1/4; lowest 120 1/4; closing 120 1/2	
Night session: Broach J/A opened Rs. 170 1/8, highest Rs. 171 5/8, lowest Rs. 169 7/8, closed Rs. 170 3/4, Broach A/M 1940 closed Rs. 157 3/4.	

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 19.	
GIZA 2.	
Spot	6.62+ 9.
May	6.43+11.
July	6.53+11.
October	6.58+10.
November	6.61+10.
January	6.65+10.
March	6.68+10.
UPPERS.	
Spot	5.83+ 4.
May	5.67+ 9.
July	5.67+ 9.
October	5.64+ 5.
November	5.63+ 5.
January	5.65+ 5.
March	5.67+ 5.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 19.	
SAKELS.	
May	11.35+ 2.
July	11.72+11.
November	12.25+ 4.
ASHMOUNI	
June	9.75+20.
August	9.79+16.
October	9.74+ 8.
December	9.78+12.
February	9.82+10.
GIZA	
May	11.70A26.
July	11.76+18.
November	11.81+15.
January	11.87+16.
March	11.91+15.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES	
Broach July/Aug. New York July	
Rs. 37 1/2, Broach July/Aug. Liverpool	
July Rs. 43.	
Broach July/Aug. New York Oct. Rs.	
22, Broach July/Aug. Liverpool Oct.	
Rs. 27.	
Broach A/May 1940 New York Mar.	
Rs. 37, Broach A/May Liverpool Mar.	
Rs. 36 1/2.	
New York Liverpool: July 77, Oct.	
91, Dec. 91, Jan. 96, Mar. 1.01, May	
1.05.	

Scattered Selling In Share Bazar

MARKET QUIET WITH SMALL BUSINESS

Cotton Mill Shares Quiet

BOMBAY: May 20.

The local market was quiet with scattered long liquidation. The market opened very steady, but absence of demand was in evidence and prices sagged under long liquidation.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was steady with a slightly improved demand and U. S. Steel shares closed dol. 1/2 up at 44-1/8, while Anaconda Coppers closed dol. 1/2 up at 23-1/4.

Operators in the local market are cautious and after the recent short covering the technical position needs adjustment pending further developments.

So far there is no satisfactory solution of Labour demands at Jamshedpur and it is generally believed an agreement will be reached, but it is risky to be over-enthusiastic. The market looks like grinding with a downward trend until some fresh bullish factor appears.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,245 and after advancing to Rs. 1,350 declined to Rs. 1,322 and improved to Rs. 1,330. Cotton Mill shares were quiet.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 20.	
100 Ahmd. Advance	265 0
100 BOM. DYING	755 0
100 CENTURY	209 8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	212 0
100 COLABA	109 0
100 Coorla	83 2
250 David	25 0
250 Dawn	2 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0 3 9
100 Finlay	93 8
100 GOKAK	128 0
1,000 Hindustan	1675 0
100 Indore	42 8
100 Khataw	81 4
100 KOHINOOR	221 0
200 Laxmi	440 0
250 Madras United	35 0
100 MORARJI	115 0
250 Model	44 4
50 MYSORE	82 8
100 NEW GREAT	187 0
100 Osmanshahi	41 0
100 PHOENIX	200 0
25 Sassoon Silk	69 0
1,000 Sholapur	2,725 0
50 SIMPLEX	69 4
100 SWADESHI XD	196 0
100 SWAN	90 0
500 Vishnu	1040 0
1,000 Westerns	860 0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	112 8
25-500 Central	32 10
500 Imperial	1,530 0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	376 4
50-100 India	141 8
100 Reserve Bank	112 0
5 Union	6 1

CEMENTS

100 Associated	122 0
INSURANCE	
100 Empire	640 0
15-100 Jupiter	13 2
20 Mercantile	53 8
15-75 Ned India	40 0
200 Oriental	4,100 0
10-50 Vulcan	7-3-6

ELECTRIC

25 Ah. New	54 8
10 Amalgamated	12 0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1,415 0
10 Ajmer	11 4
50 Bombay Tram	126 8
100 Bombay Suburban	141 4
10 Broach	191 0
100 Karachi	190 0
100 Poona	149 8
100 Surat	150 8
100 TATA HYDRO	150 8
1,000 TATA POWERS	1,267 8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	1,005 0
100 C Province	101 8
100 Dh Baramati	101 8
100 Gujarat	97 4
100 Mandra Bhon	99 8
100 Pachora Jamner	87 0
100 Sara Seralganj	100 8
500 Tapti Valley	765 0

MININGS

9 Burma Corp.	5 10
2sh. Indian Copper	1 13
10 Indian Iron and Steel	25 2
10 Shivrajpur	36 12
30 TATA STEEL DFDS.	1,330 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	261 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK	335 0
10 Air Services	7 7
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	183 8
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	793 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	221 0
125 B. BURMA	456 0
50 B. BURMA CONT.	156 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 20.	
Bombay Dyeing (757/8)	758 753 758 752
753 755	
Century (239/8)	211 209 210 209
Central India (213)	213 214 211 213
211/8 212	
Kohinoor (221/8)	221 222 221
New Great (186)	187 188 186 189 187
Simplex (69)	70/4 70 69/4
Swadeshi (196)	197 195 196
Associated Cement (121/12)	121/12 122
Andhra (1420)	1425 1415
Tram. Ord. (126/4)	126/8 126/8
Tata Hydro (151/8)	151 150/8
Tata Power (1268/12)	1270 1265 1270
1262 1267	
T. Steel Dfd. (1332/8)	1345 1335 1350
1332 1337 1327 1337 1330 1335 1322 1330	
T. Steel Ord. (282)	283 284 281 282
280 282 281	
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (158/8)	158/8 159
Bellapur (181)	180/8 181 180/8
B. Steam (218)	221
B. Burma (460)	462 458 460 457 459 456

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 20.
London gold prices were unchanged at £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 1/8. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. at 20 1/8 for spot and forward quotation was raised 1/16d. at 19 15/16d. There was some Indian demand and offerings were small. The market was quietly steady. Later the market was very quiet. New York spot silver was 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 52-15-9 and forward parity was Rs. 52-9-0. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-10-6. In the local market business was restricted and price fluctuations were narrow. Gold was firm on weakness of Exchange:—

GOLD

Ready	37 2 3
Jeth delivery	37 2 6
Jeth Tejimandi	0 1 3
Ashad delivery	37 3 0
Ashad Tejimandi	0 2 6

SILVER

Ready	52 14 6
Jeth delivery	52 14 0
Jeth Tejimandi	0 5 0
Ashad delivery	52 12 0
Ashad Tejimandi	0 12 0

8sh. Br. B Petrol	3-5-6
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	82 0
100 IND. BLEACHING	93 0
50 Ind Invest Trust	40 12
100 I. Radio Dfd.	325 0
100 I. Radio Ord.	325 0
100 Port Canning	69 4
30 Premier Con.	72 12
10 Scindia	17 14
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	40 0

PREFERENCE

5-12 Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,410 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	295 0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	76 8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	544 6
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	104 12
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	95 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	144 6
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1518 12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	205 0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel Second	159 0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel	717 8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105 10
7 p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 4
7 p.c. Sholapur	77 6
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	105 6
(Capital) others indicate Shares	
on Forward List.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 20.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96/8
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62	98/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/4
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102
3 per cent 1963/65	96/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	103/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	114/4
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/12
TAX FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55	113/11
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	116
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127
Note:—3 1/2 per cent Notes opened at 96/15, declined to 96/5 to close steady at 96/6/6.	
Tone:—Quietly steady.	

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 20.

B C RATES—	
T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December	
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 27/32 May	
on	
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32	
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16	
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to April	
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T 287 3/4	
Bank's buying T T 285 1/2	
Bank's buying D D 284 3/4	
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T 1,307	
Bank's buying T T 1,327	
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T 78 3/8	
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2	
Bank's buying 60 days 77 1/8	
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D 64 3/8	
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D 64 1/4	
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D 84 3/4	
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D 47 1/8	
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D 156 7/8	
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D 86	
CROSS RATES—	
Hongkong/London 1/2 29/32 20th inst.	
Shanghai/London 0/8 1/4 20th inst.	
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 20th inst.	
Java/London 8.67 3/4 20th inst.	
New York/London 4.68.12 19th inst.	
London/New York 4.68.13 19th inst.	
London/Paris 178.73 19th inst.	
London/Italy 89.02 19th inst.	
London/Belgium 27.50 1/8 19th inst.	
London/Switzerland 20.81 3/4 19th inst.	
London/Berlin 11.67 19th inst.	
London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 19th inst.	
London/Amsterdam 8.70 19th inst.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very quiet.	
Gold £7-8-6 18th inst.	
Gold £7-8-6 19th inst.	
Silver London Ready 20 1/16 18th inst.	
Silver London Ready 20 1/8 19th inst.	
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 18th inst.	
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 19th inst.	
Silver New York Ready 43 18th inst.	
Silver New York Ready 43 19th inst.	
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 18th inst.	
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 19th inst.	
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 18th inst.	
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 19th inst.	
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.	
Money:—	
Call 1 per cent.	
3 months 1 1/4 per cent	
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.	
Tone:—Easier.	

LONDON METALS

London, May 18.	
Copper	£41 -0 0
Lead	£14 11 3
Tin	£223 15 0
Spelter	£18 15 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 20.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£14-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£41-12-8
Electrolytic copper	£47-15-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 48-12-0
Tone:—Steady.	



Third Session of Nawanagar State Peoples Conference recently held at Jamnagar, which was attended a large number of kisans from all over the State.

Position Of Indians In Burma After the Riots

Commerce Chamber President On Need To
Expose Fallacies Which Fan Up Trouble:
View On Trade Relations

RANGOON, May 9. The fourteenth annual general meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Burma, was held today. Mr. N. K. Karanjia, the President, presided. In the course of his speech he said:—

It is usual for the President in his Annual Speech to make a brief survey of trade and general conditions during the year under review. In doing so last year, your President was luckily in a position to express his appreciation of the courage and industry with which the Ministry inaugurated the new political regime. This naturally led all to hope that things would progress in the right direction in an atmosphere of peace and goodwill. It was, therefore, very painful to find the country suddenly overshadowed with wide-spread disorder resulting in ruthless destruction of life and property of the Indian community who have had centuries-old connections—political, economic and social,—with this country. The unfortunate anti-Indian riots during the second half of last year have to no small extent disorganised the economic and credit structure of the country and it seems doubtful whether the damage done will soon be repaired.

The Government set up an Inquiry Committee who have submitted two reports which have already been published.

The question of payment of compensation to the victims of the riots was outside the scope of the Inquiry Committee. But I earnestly hope that it will not be lost sight of by the Governments of Burma and India more particularly in view of the finding of the Inquiry Committee that Indians did not receive that measure of protection, which they, as citizens and as British subjects, were clearly entitled to.

The question of Indian immigration, which has been described by the Inquiry Committee as one of the causes of the riots, has engaged the attention of the Burmese people for sometime past and has no doubt been a sore point with them. While the Indian community appreciate their concern on this score, it is felt that the question does not admit of any easy solution. It will be readily agreed that in several spheres of work, the Burmans by temperament are disinclined to be engaged. Apart from this, during some years past, there has been a tendency for them employment of Burmans to replace the Indians in spheres which the former are willing to work.

DECLINING FIGURES

The Riot Inquiry Committee have come to the conclusion that

the figures of immigration were declining. They have expressed that on the average of the last ten years, the addition to the permanent Indian population of Burma by immigration had been comparatively slight and that since 1927 there had been almost a continuous decline in the gross figures of immigrants. This should to some extent allay the feelings of anxiety of the Burmese community. The Indian community in Burma would be only too ready, for their own sake, to see that this question is settled with due regard to the interests of Indians already settled in Burma. But the absence of materials required for the consideration of this question makes an immediate solution impossible. We therefore wholeheartedly endorse the recommendation of the Inquiry Committee to set up an exhaustive enquiry into the whole question which would have to be settled between the Governments of the two countries and not between the Burmese people and the Indians in Burma. We hope that the recent news of the question having already been taken up by the two Governments is correct. We also strongly support the view expressed by the Committee in the Final Report, viz., "We think that both Indians and Burmans need urgent public re-assurance—Indians, that their status as British subjects in Burma will be upheld and that the position, which the benefits they have conferred on Burma entitle them to will not be lost, and Burmans, that the economic growth and interests of the Burman races will not be unnecessarily stifled and overlooked. We can conceive no better way to make a start on that than that there should be at once set up machinery to find out where the conflict, if any, lies and, if none exists, to expose once and for all that there is none."

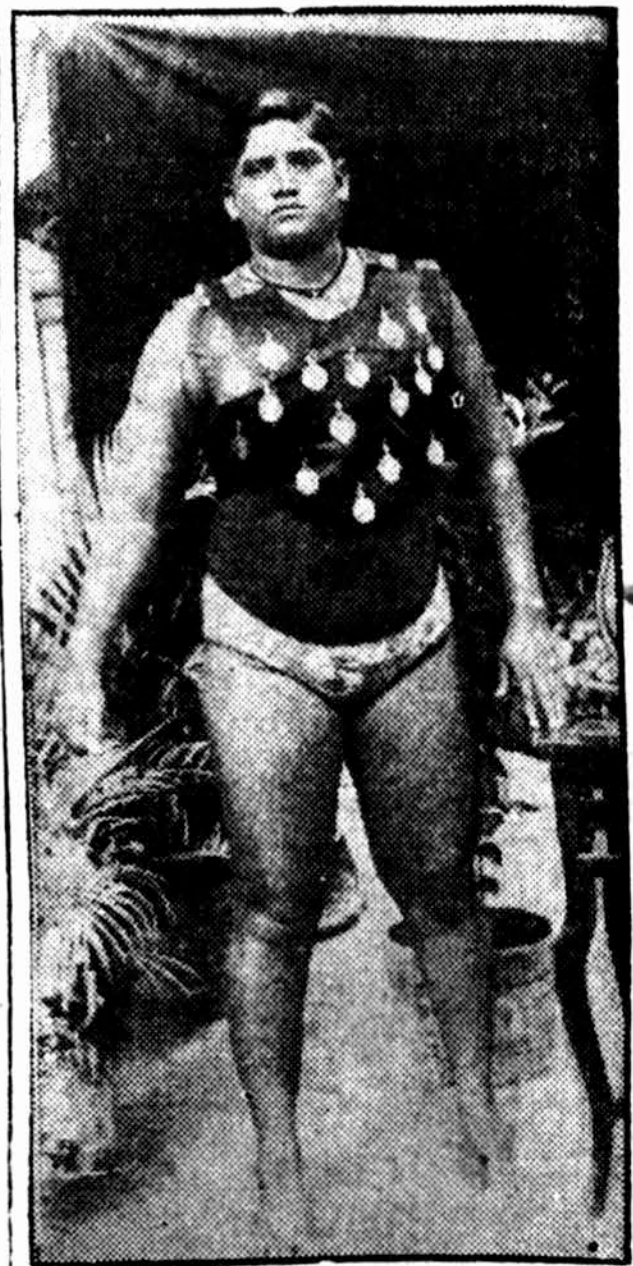
PICKETING OF INDIAN SHOPS

Before leaving this unpleasant subject I cannot help referring to the persistent and violent picketing of Indian shops which was permitted to be carried on in Mandalay and several other centres in the districts. The Inquiry Committee have described such picketing as a "well-planned and determined attack on the right of a minority to carry on their lawful business." This form of "persecution," I understand, is still going on in some places and it is extremely disappointing that the Government were either unwilling or unable to stop it. There must certainly be something very wrong in the method of administration, which allows the rights of a minority, specifically safeguarded by the Constitutional Law, to be

violated with impunity by an influential, though irresponsible, section of the people. I doubt whether such a situation would be tolerated in any other civilised country. I trust that such illegal persecution of a minority community will no longer be permitted by Government.

INDO-BURMA TRADE

Of late, there has been some agitation on both sides of the Bay in regard to Indo-Burma Trade, which is at present regulated by the India and Burma Trade Regulation Order. Representations have been made to the Government of India by some responsible commercial bodies at the other end suggesting the regulation of imports of Burma rice into India. The revival of this suggestion is presumably due to the feeling in India that economic pressure should be brought upon Burma to secure adequate protection for her nationals settled in this country. In Burma, the question in my opinion is not receiving that serious consideration which it deserves. Opinion has been expressed in responsible quarters that any restrictions on the imports of Burma rice into India will not affect Burma one way or the other. Such an attitude, to my mind, reveals lack of appreciation of certain fundamental economic laws. Any unbiassed observer should feel that it would not be in the interest of Burma to face the possibility of endangering her trade with India. During the past five years India accounted for more than 60 per cent of the total value of Burma's exports and about 50 per cent of the total value of her imports. Burma cannot, under the existing conditions, hope to find new outlets for her rice, oil and timber which together constitute more than 70 per cent of her total exports. India takes more than half of the rice, practically the whole of the mineral oils and about 60 per cent of the timber exported from Burma. I doubt if it is fully realised in Burma that while Burma's trade is no doubt important to India, it forms only about one-tenth of India's total trade. As such Indo-Burma trade has not the same significance for India as it has for Burma. So far as India's requirements of rice are concerned, there are other rice exporting countries—Siam and Indo-China—which are slowly but appreciably penetrating into the Indian market. At a time when there is so much unsettlement all around, I feel it would be most inadvisable to disturb the existing trade agreement. Taking all relative factors into consideration, it appears that it would be in the interest of both Burma and India to allow the existing arrangements to continue for at least another three years. This interval, I am sure, will not only enable a further examination of the question in the light of figures of trade between the two countries for at least a quinquennial period but may probably also ensure its discussion in a more settled and favourable atmosphere.



HAMIDABANU PAHELWAN:

Hamidabanu Pahelwan, a champion lady wrestler, hailing from Upper India, added to her laurels by flooring a noted Calcutta wrestler in the space of seven minutes on Sunday, the 15th inst., at Lower Parel. Hamidabanu, who is aged only 21 years, comes of a well-known family of wrestlers of Mirzapur. She started learning wrestling from the age of 10, at the hands of her father, who seeing her aptitude for wrestling wanted her to be a successful lady wrestler. Later, she became a pupil of the late Nadir Pahelwan, a well-known wrestler of Upper India. She has, since then defeated a number of male wrestlers in wrestling tournaments all over India and Burma.

STATUE OF MAHATMA FOR BARS!

(From Our Correspondent).

BARS!, May 17, (By Mail).

Heat of the summer continues to be severe. Since the last two days a strong wind has been blowing in the evening and at night. The health of the town is reported to be good at present.

GRANT FOR HARIJAN BOARDING HOUSE.

There is an abundant mango crop this year in Barsi Taluka and Cart-loads of mangoes arrives in the market every day.

The Barsi Municipal Borough, at its recent meeting, has sanctioned an extra grant of Rs. 200 for the Harijan Boarding House for the year 1939-40. The Municipal Borough has also resolved to erect the statue of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. G. R. Kale, a local Hindu Sabha worker and a prominent citizen of Barsi has declared his intention to offer satyagraha in Hyderabad State.

"Licenciates Of Fitness" -- Australian 'Varsities To Take A Hand

CANBERRA, (By Mail).

As part of Australia's "keep fit" campaign, the federal government is giving subsidies of £1.00 a year to each of the six Australian universities to establish lectureships in physical education.

The conditions imposed are that the universities grant diplomas in physical education and that the State governments form councils to educate the public in the value of the lectureships, says Austral News.

HAR DAYAL

Indian Revolutionary Who Turned An Ardent Pacifist

(By Dr. Anup Singh Ph.D., Political Science (Harvard) noted lecturer of India)

Har Dayal has come and gone. Only the other day he came to us from across the seas. Only the other day, in Caravan Hall, he unfolded to us his vision of a new world order. There he expounded his impregnable logic sustaining his uncompromising pacifism. It was a veritable spiritual feast. "I am at peace with all": with these words he concluded his address before the Ethical Culture Society of Philadelphia on the evening of March 3rd. A few hours later, he was found dead in his sleep. The icy hand of death has snatched him from our midst. First, Bart De Ligt—now, Har Dayal, his brilliant colleague and another crusader for peace!

A Born Rebel

Har Dayal was a rebel: a born rebel: a noble rebel. Oppression anywhere, in any form, shook his whole being to its very core. Whatever stunted the harmonious and spontaneous growth of the human personality, that he flayed mercilessly. This volcanic rebellious spirit expressed itself in different channels as the exigencies of circumstances demanded. In his earlier career he returned fire for fire. He played with his life to liberate his land. He later sought to regenerate mankind through love and compassion. But he always gave his all. His was a life of complete self-effacement. "Discipline, Development, Dedication," three D's in his own words, always guided the career of this patriot, humanist, socialist and pacifist.

Fifty-four years ago Har Dayal was born in Delhi, the capital of India. He had a dazzling academic career there. The Government of India selected him for studies at Oxford. There again he received academic laurels. But the rebel in Har Dayal began to stir. He threw overboard a lucrative career in the British Civil Service—a prize much coveted by the youth of India. He returned to his motherland to kindle the fire of rebellion. Like a preaching friar he wandered over the land. "What good are your degrees, your careers, these crumbs from your taskmasters, the British, when your land of noble ancient culture lies prostrate under an alien yoke? Rise, and liberate your motherland in chains like Prometheus bound." This was not the India of to day. It required phenomenal daring to utter such heresies then.

In 1912 he landed in San Francisco, California. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University, immediately recognised the erudition of this young Hindu, and gave him a chair in philosophy. He later occupied the same position at the University of California at Berkeley. These were exciting and formative years in Har Dayal's young life. His fertile mind wandered freely in different intellectual realms. He hobnobbed with the anarchists. He basked in the company of free-thinkers of various brands and shades. The iniquities perpetrated against radicals by the smug reactionaries of the day aroused his wrath. That entrenched, predatory cliques were the real foes of a free human society, Har Dayal now realized more poignantly. They must be combated to vindicate the dignity of a moral man. But the British in India became the real target of his exorbitant fury. They must go if India were to breathe freely. To this end he dedicated

the coming years with complete abandon.

Organises Gadar Party

As a nucleus for his revolutionary activities, he organised the Gadar (Revolution) Party of his compatriots from India. They were a handful in numbers, illiterate farmhands, eking out a precarious living in a foreign land. But they had vague dreams of a free India. Har Dayal's simplicity, sincerity and sacrifice captivated them. He became their hero, they the nebulous Cromwellian army. The party smuggled inflammatory literature into India, exhorting people to wake from their lethargy. Many of the Gadar party members returned to India and met life imprisonment or the scaffold. At the first signs of the approaching World War, England's plight, argued these patriots, should be India's opportunity. The British became deeply perturbed over this menacing movement. Har Dayal, as a dangerous alien anarchist, was arrested in California. On the advice of his American friends who had put up a heavy bail, he escaped to Germany, to carry on his political work. There, the High Command took him and a couple of other Indians into its confidence for war manoeuvres in the East. Har Dayal's own countrymen partially rendered possible the victory of the Allies. Har Dayal became a political exile, and a nightmare to the custodians of the British Empire. The ban against his return to his motherland was recently lifted, but he was never again to set foot there.

This daring political adventure of Har Dayal's failed ostensibly in its immediate objective. It failed because India's political pulse was then beating very feebly. It failed because Har Dayal issued a clarion call for a revolutionary army while Indian leaders at home were marshalling their resources to "make the world safe for democracy." It failed because even among the revolutionary elements there was none on the spot dynamic enough to orchestrate these forces. It failed because in the inscrutable scheme of things, perhaps, India was destined to vindicate the efficacy of Non-Violence in settling larger contests. It is just as well. The victory gained by German help may not have proved such a blessing to India. Even before the termination of the war Har Dayal perceived some unpleasant traits in the German ruling classes. He would prefer the British to the Germans, were that the choice, he declared in a book This incurred for him the disapprobation of his colleagues, who interpreted it as his compromise with the British. Har Dayal was deeply gratified by the subsequent choice of methods in India, for he died a pacifist.

This brief interlude in his career gives us a glimpse of Har Dayal's fibre. He belongs to the galaxy of patriots of the world. Like them, he dared. Like them, he chose the methods that had the hal-lowed sanction of history. The sacrifices of his comrades constitute a brilliant chapter in India's fight for freedom. Their policy is now superceded by another. But Gandhi did not build on nothing. Har Dayal and his co-workers were legitimate precursors who laid the corner-stone.

A Giant Intellect

It is essential to keep this phase of Har Dayal's in mind to appraise the subsequent blossoming of this genius. In the Post-war period he dedicated himself to the pursuit

of knowledge. His zest for delving deep into the fundamentals of all sciences, social as well as physical, knew no bounds. For a decade he taught history and sociology in Sweden. He mastered half a dozen European languages in which he wrote and lectured freely. Since 1928 he was mostly in England, where he wrote several books. During this same period he collaborated with Bart de Ligt in his peace work in Paris. After the death of the prophet of peace, the mantle fell upon Har Dayal's shoulders.

The crystalized convictions of Har Dayal this man of unusual erudition this man who was baptized in the fire of sacrifice, challenge earnest consideration at this moment of insane world turmoil. What did he stand for?

He stood for synthesis of the best in cultures of the world. He set out on life's pilgrimage with the rich spiritual heritage of India, with idealism as its cardinal note. Under the spell of his intransigent nationalism at one time he became a fanatic protagonist of this culture. His first contacts with the West induced in him an ardent enthusiasm for Western culture. The European holocaust of 1914, however, outraged his moral sensibilities. He turned his back on this cultural pattern. Subsequent maturity brought a balanced view. Now, he still admired India's simplicity and spirituality, but assailed its decadent and reactionary social set-up. He pleaded with his countrymen for the incorporation of the scientific spirit of the West. He admired the versatility and richness of the European culture. "Let us send Pilgrims of Peace to Europe," he pleaded recently, "to Europe on fire." "Mankind is one house, there is much worth saving in that corner of our house," his voice vibrated with emotion. He had boundless admiration for the vitality and the dynamic spirit of America. Here, humanity is on the march, he often observed. Here, a ceaseless search for the New permeates the atmosphere. The future man, predicted Har Dayal, would be not a Hindu, not a Chinese, not a European, not an American, but a happy blending of all—a noble cosmopolitan.

He was a humanist. In matters of religion Har Dayal was a non-conformist. He was profoundly skeptical of the efficacy of a formal religion to regenerate mankind. It had, on the contrary, he held, symbolized reaction and obscurantism. He was fully cognizant of the grandeur and moral beauty to be found in all religions. He wrote "Man and the Twelve Religions." It is a tribute to his appreciative approach. Yet he fervently held that man's pre-occupation with the Absolute Diety was a futile quest. Ethics need no supernatural sanction. Har Dayal shared the faith of the French rationalists in the perfectability of Man. But rationalism, he held must be fertilized by moral fervor. Then alone will man soar to unknown heights. It certainly requires imperturbable inner poise to cherish this faith to-day, when irrationality, with its fiendish concomitants is rampant. This faith burned in Har Dayal. Its glow was never dimmed.

In politics Har Dayal was a socialist. He accepted the partial validity of economic determinism, but not the Marxian emphasis. He was too much of an eclectic to

choose a single magic touchstone to reveal the complex historical trends. He, too, envisaged a classless society, a federation of the world. But he did not entertain the naive hope of the Marxists to inaugurate this society by pitiless warfare. This, for him, was an illusion. The real culprit, again in Har Dayal's view, is not Fascism but Imperialism. Chauvinistic Nationalism, fanned by predatory interests, leads to Imperialism. Imperialism breeds insane Militarism. Fascism merely invokes fantastic racial doctrines in the name of an historic mission to satisfy this insatiable lust for power and gain. Har Dayal abhorred the iniquities perpetrated by the dictators. But the empires of the so-called democracies he held equally responsible for menacing Peace. "Destroy Imperialism, establish a world federation, then alone can you have democracy and peace. Never before."

Har Dayal's pacifism! That is of paramount significance to our weary world. It is not the pacifism of the religious man, who refuses to lift the sword on religious grounds. Har Dayal was a non-conformist. It is not the pacifism of one unfamiliar with the effective historic role force has played. Har Dayal was a keen student of history. It is not the pacifism of one who rejects violence but is resigned to the status quo. Har Dayal strove to recast the entire social and economic system. His was the pacifism of a once militant revolutionary, converted, not suddenly, but through deep reflection on the futility of violence to secure enduring results.

"Pacifism" said Har Dayal, "is based upon the true interpretation of human nature. Hence it is scientific. Man is not pugnacious, as Professor MacDougall asserted. He is a social animal, as Aristotle observed long ago. And sociability precludes pugnacity." Man, in his apathy has merely not risen to his full stature. Besides, the interested parties whip into frenzy his baser elements. He well understood the strategy of the militarists. "They employ," he observed in his article on the inevitability of pacifism in the December issue of this magazine, "specious sophistry based upon pseudo-Darwin historical colour-blindness, an ethical atavism, but they succeed in building up the consistent structure of brutal and bestial 'ideology' for the instruction and the inspiration of their followers." Har Dayal ridiculed the strategy of those whom he termed "indirect pacifists." Those who aspire for a new world order and peace, but hope to realize their worthy end by force. Peace the goal, but airplanes the means. That he protested is a snore a delusion. He stood for direct pacifism. Never again to lift the sword, never! That was his irrevocable choice. He reluctantly conceded that the soldiers of a righteous cause may accomplish some good. But even then, the uncompromising pacifists are indispensable. They alone can secure a just peace. They must be content to be humble pilgrims in this crusade. He certainly was that. Utopian, you, might say.

But his was not a mythical, utopian island in the midst of mysterious ocean. Man, the free man, could realise this here and now. That faith moved Har Dayal. His

(Continued On Page 38)

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE

Tell It To The
SENTINEL

Stamp Collectors' Corner

STAMPS HONOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

(BY MUIREL NISSEN)

Two foreign governments are planning early postage stamp issues bearing portraits of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The people of the Philippine Islands are raising funds to erect an Arch of Triumph commemorating their constitution. A special postage series, released to aid the fund, will be one of the sets on which President Roosevelt will be featured. There will be three stamps in this set, one of which will depict the signing of the Tydings-McDuffie act by the President. This legislature, passed in 1934, assured the independence of the Philippine Commonwealth, formerly a United States possession. Another design will show President Quezon taking the oath of office and the third stamp will picture the proposed Triumphant Arch.

The Turkish Government is also proposing a philatelic tribute to Chief Executive of U.S.A. A six value stamp issue is shortly to appear in honour of the 150th anniversary of the United

the Papal tiara and the crossed keys of St. Peter. The overprint reads "Sede Vacante—MCMXXIX" (Throne Vacant—1939). Values and colours of the original stamps are: 5 centesimi, dark brown and pink; 10c, dark and light green; 20c, violet and lilac; 25c dark and light blue; 30c indigo and yellow; 50c indigo and salmon buff; 75c brown carmine and gray.

Postal paper with the likeness of the present Pontiff, the former Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, will undoubtedly have an early release.

New King George VI Stamps

Three very attractive stamps have been added to Great Britain's current postage series portraying King George VI. The new values are sixpence, lilac-rose; seven pence, bright yellow-green and eight pence, violet rose. The design is essentially the same on all values, though more ornately presented on the higher two. A profile of the king, surmounted by a crown, is the central design, and the heraldic flowers of the four countries comprising the British Isles appear in the corners. These are the thistle for Scotland, shamrock for Ireland, the rose representing England and a daffodil for Wales. The stamp was designed by Edmund Dulac and is easily recognized as the work of a master craftsman.

Guatemalan Air Mails

An airmail set of considerable proportion, twenty-three items, to be specific, was recently issued by our Central American neighbour. The picture of Guatemala's national bird, the quetzal, appears as part of each design, symbolizing airmail. The stamps are printed by photo-gravure process, and each adhesive measures 25 by 40 millimeters. All designs are horizontally arranged.

Values for domestic air service are: 1 centavo, brown and red-brown, Church of La Marced in the ancient city of Antigua. 3c dark carmine and olive, ruins of church and monastery of the "Escuela de Cristo" (School of Christ); 3c green-blue and ochre, municipal airport at Guatemala City; 4c purple and green, Campo de Marte, Guatemala City; 5c lilac and violet; cavalry headquarters at Guatemala City; 6c

orange and slate, palace of justice in the same city; 10c red-brown and dark-gray custom house at San Jose. 15c dark purple and black, post office at Retalhuleu; 30c dark blue and carmine, municipal theatre at Quezaltenango; 50c orange and violet, custom-house at Retalhuleu; 1 quetzal green and blue, administration building at Retalhuleu.

For use on international air mail are the following values: 1c olive and red-brown, Mayan altar at the Archaeological Museum; 2c emerald and black, Health Palace; 3c light blue and ultramarine, Lake Amatitlan; 4c brown and ultramarine, Lake Atitlan; 5c dark green and orange, international bridge over the Tamasa-lapa River; 10c red and steel blue, Monument of Independence at Guatemala City; 15c ultramarine and carmine, Palace of the Captains General at Antigua; 20c green and dark green; church in Guatemala City; 30c rose and blue-gray, Mayan altar in La Aurora Park; 50c gray and yellow; fountain of Charles III, Guatemala City; 1 quetzal, orange and light green, view of Antigua.

Stray Items

A portrait of the postally ubiquitous Simon Bolivar appears on four new values of Venezuela's postage paper. They are: 10 centimos, scarlet; 40c blue-gray; 50c violet, and 3 bolivars, orange.

Three high values have been released by China, all bearing the portrait of President Chiang Kai-Shek. The new denominations are: dol. 1, yellow-brown and gray; dols. 2, blue and reddish-brown; dols. 5, scarlet and olive.

Special air mail stamps are expected to be released shortly by Iraq in conjunction with the new airmail service to be inaugurated there.

Finland is planning the issue of a special postage stamp series, consisting of six values each with a surtax, in honour of the Helsinki Olympiad. Another forthcoming set from the "land of lakes" will picture the new post office in Helsinki.

New items from Uruguay include a portrait of General Artigas, appearing on the 1 centavo and 10c values and a 75c airmail showing a plane over a covered wagon on the pampas.

Stamp Teasers

1. What are Fellahin and what stamps picture three of them?
2. What stamp bears the portrait of a woman admiral?
3. Where is Spalato Harbor, and on what stamp it is pictured?
4. A Fordson tractor provides the design for what adhesive?
5. The pictures of a cocoa bean is used on what stamp?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Dr. L. Zamenhof, inventor of the international language, Espe-

NAZI HIERARCHY

Take a look at the picture above—just received from Berlin. It provides a commentary on the state of affairs in Germany.

Note the men on the left. They are the chiefs in the Nazi hierarchy: Goering, Ley, Bruckner, Funk, 'et al'. Note that they are all fat men, these quondam non-entities who have assumed control of a great nation says "Cavalcadre."

* * * * *
They have grown fat while other Germans tighten their belts, obediently obey the command, "guns before butter".

To pay for the game of soldiers which these obese leaders love to play, the ordinary German folk have to accept "ersatz" food and clothing, ration cards for butter and fats.

Economic plight of Germany is not the fiction which Hitler tries to blame on "war-mongering journalists abroad".

* * * * *
Proof: "Deutsche Volkswirt", Germany's chief economic journal, announces that killing of cattle for meat is to be reduced by 20 per cent throughout Germany. The paper urges meat-ration cards to obviate the amazing scenes outside Berlin butchers' shops, where women "stand for hours in queues, waiting for the day's supply of meat to arrive".

* * * * *
Curds and skimmed milk, adds the paper, should be substituted for meat.

Those words are written by a German journalist. And there is plenty of proof that conditions in other Fascist paradise—Italy—are as bad, if not worse.

The incredible thing is that Dr. Goebbels and Signor Gayda can befooze their respective millions into believing that the democracies are responsible for all this.

Annual report of the "Deutsche Bau-und Bodenbank", A. G., gives the game away. It states that "public construction and fortifications in Germany last year amounted to 9,600,000,000 marks.

* * * * *
And that is only one item in the Hitler war bill.

When the German and the Italian folk realise these truths peace and sanity will return to Europe. At present they don't know. We should tell them.

ranto, is pictured on a Russian stamp of 1937.

2. Memel harbor is pictured on a diamond shaped stamp issued by Lithuania in 1929.

3. An Estonian adhesive of 1933 features a bard playing a harp.

4. The Parthenon of Athens appears on a stamp issued by Costa Rica in 1925.

5. On a Polish stamp of 1919 a griffin is pictured.

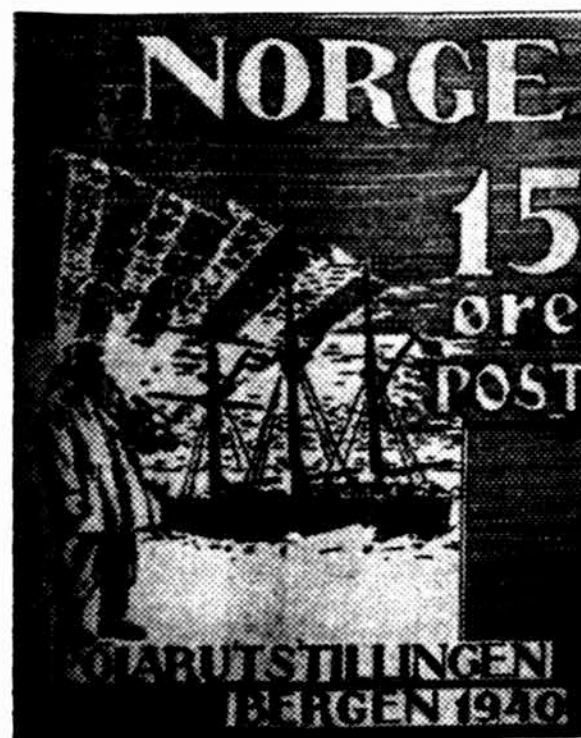
(COPYRIGHT)



States Constitution. There have been several reports as to the designs for these adhesives, but it is probable that one design will be used for all values. It will bear portraits of President Roosevelt and of Turkey's late president, Kemal Ataturk, between flags of the two nations. Serving as a background will be a map of America drawn in 1513 by Piri Reis, Turkish navigator. The denominations of the set will be 2 1/2, 3, 6, 7 1/2, 8 and 12 1/2 kurus.

Vatican City Release

In observance of the interregnum occurring between the death of Pope Pius XI and the election of Pope Pius XII, a series of provisional stamps was issued by the Vatican State. This issue is made up of overprints on the seven lowest values of Vatican City's first stamp series released in 1929. The design consists of



To commemorate the Polar Exhibition, which will be opened in Bergen, Norway in 1940, the Norwegian postal authorities have issued these 3 new stamps, values, 15, 20 and 30 ore. The stamps represent important events in the lives of F. Nansen and R. Amundsen, famous arctic explorers.



The difference between a match and a love match is that the flame of a love match takes a lifetime to burn itself out.



A group photo taken at the "social" of the Summer School of Geography held on 3rd May. The school was organised by the Bombay Geographical Association. Photo shows the lecturers and students of the school, with Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector and President of B. G. A., in the centre of the row seated on chairs, with Miss M. D. Biddick (Vice-President) and Dr. A. S. Kalapesi (Vice-President) at his right and Mr. V. R. Nerurkar (Vice-President) at his left.

INSIDE HYDERABAD

III—Nobles And Jagirdars

By M. FATHULLA KHAN.

The Hindu Muslim aristocracy of Hyderabad form a peculiar world in themselves. They are rulers in miniature, with their own little kingdoms to manage, intrigues and problems to face and solve, and above all, their main concern is to keep the Nizam in good humour, lest their estates should go under the control of the Court of Wards.

Many of the noble families trace their ancestry to the pre-Mughal Hindu and Muslim powers; while others came with Nizam-ul-Mulk, the founder of the Asaf Jahi dynasty of Hyderabad, to the Deccan. Their tenure was and is semi-feudal. Most of these nobles and jagirdars run their own administrative machineries, with police, troops, revenue collectors and law-courts.

Patrons Of Culture

The great nobles of Hyderabad have inherited all the noble traditions of their forefathers. While adapting themselves to modern ideas and amusements, they have not given up their fine Oriental culture, and their love and patronage of art and literature have not diminished. They are all well educated in Western and Oriental studies, and converse freely and intelligently on any subject from cricket to statecraft. Some of them maintain large and valuable libraries, with standing orders for the supply of all important new publications. For instance, the libraries belonging to Nawab Salar Jung and Raja Sham Raj Bahadurs easily rank among the first in India. The younger members of these families are usually sent to English public schools or universities for education.

They live in their spacious palaces, which are almost small towns in themselves, in and round the City of Hyderabad. These palaces have extensive gardens laid out in typical Mughal fashion with plenty of running water, fountains and walks. The buildings proper are handsome structures centuries old and have a charm of their own. They are furnished with everything of utmost luxury and comfort, and in some of them are found very va-

luable and rare articles and curios.

The stately manners of the older school may seem embarrassing to many a casual onlooker, but they have an abiding value in them, as they are not of an imperialistic type. The generosity and liberality of these great nobles are unbounded. The old-time habit of scattering silver coins as one is driving past on the roads is still kept up by the venerable Maharaja Kishen Pershad Bahadur, who was till recently the President of the Nizam's Executive Council. The periodical dinner parties that are given on a lavish scale by several of these nobles to their European friends are always eagerly looked forward to.

Paigah Nobles

The Paigah nobles of Hyderabad are next to the Nizam in status and magnanimity, and are allied to the Asaf Jahi dynasty by matrimony. Though the present inheritors of the Paigahs have ceased to be members of the Hyderabad Government, yet their patriotism, their enthusiasm for everything Mulki, and their love and solicitude for the welfare of Hyderabad subjects are as abiding as ever.

The Paigah estates were originally assigned by the then ruler, Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur, to Abul Fateh Khan, the only son of Abul Khair Khan, who had attracted the attention of Nizam-ul-Mulk, with whom he came to the Deccan, and after having served as deputy-Subehdar of Malwa, finally settled at Hyderabad, for the maintenance of troops known as the Nizam's household troops.

Hence they were designated Paigah Jagirs, the word Paigah meaning stables. The Paigah estates consist of more than 1,200 villages and towns with an aggregate area of 4,134 square miles, and are now divided among three branches of the family of the original grantee. They are known as the Paigahs of Nawabs Asman Jah (with an annual revenue of nearly 18 lakhs of rupees), Khurshed Jah (with an annual revenue of nearly 15 lakhs), and Vicar-ul-Umarah with an annual revenue of about 13 lakhs). The con-

dition of military service is no longer in force now.

Jagirdars

The Jagirdars of Hyderabad were till recently considered a class of parasites lying off the beaten path and living a drowsy life cut off from the main currents of progress. The curious social and political system of the institution of Jagirs was hardly believed to be amenable to any stimulus to progress. But thanks be to the present Nizam and to the efforts of the great noblemen, Nawab Salar Jung, the Jagirdars are to-day considerably changed and reformed and have begun to show signs of a reaching after a wider life and of an understanding of their duties and obligations to their trust.

The Jagirs in Hyderabad are of various types and are quite numerous in number, large and small consisting of from one village to over 300 villages.

An association of Jagirdars was established a few years ago under the patronage and guidance of Nawab Salar Jung, with the object of bringing about a spirit of brotherhood and an awakening among them and to consider problems of common interest to them. This Association is recognised by the Nizam's Government and its representatives are returned to the Legislative Council, Hyderabad Corporation and to the Board of the Jagirdars College. But unfortunately, differences arose among its leading members a couple of years ago and a split

was caused in its ranks. Nawab Salar Jung attempted to improve matters, but having failed left in disgust.

Whatever the causes, the gulf is still unbridged. Many of the Jagirdars themselves are doubtful whether they will unite, even while admitting that unity among them would add greatly to the influence of the Jagirdars in the State.

The split is said to have occurred over certain political questions facing Hyderabad. At present there seems to be various political groups among them. Many a leading Jagirdar feels that instead of vital interests being trifled with, their leaders must realise the necessity for a closer combination if their interests are to be adequately safeguarded in a federated Hyderabad.

Electromagnet Shows Eddy-Current Effect

Suspend a heavy pendulum of copper so that it swings between the pole pieces of a strong double-pole electromagnet. If no current flows through the magnet, and the pendulum is drawn back and released, it will oscillate freely. Now excite the magnet by connecting it to three or four dry cells, and release the pendulum again. Only with difficulty will it swing between the pole pieces. Strong "eddy currents", set up in the copper by induction, produce conflicting lines of magnetic force that retard the movement of the pendulum.

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The Besant Spirit

(Compiled from the works of Dr. Annie Besant, in three volumes: Published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras (India). Price: each volume, Annas 10 post free; the whole set, Re: 1-6-0 post free.)

Pearls are believed to impart, to the wearer, coolth in the hot weather and warmth in the cold. Annie Besant's utterances and writings, during her crowded career until recent years on this planet, are so comforting, in all conditions and circumstances, that the series of their reproductions, which the publishers prefer to style as 'The Besant Spirit,' may well be termed: **BESANT'S PRICELESS PEARLS.** Her word, spoken or written, reverberated like the lusty rumble of thunder from the Himalayas to the Indian Ocean, particularly during the second decade of this century. Her real stage, however, was all the continents of this planet. And the myriad workers of to-day for the commonweal of mankind are, consciously or unconsciously, activated by the Besant Spirit, in part or whole. It is not necessary to introduce Dr. Besant to the public. The fragrance of her past services surcharges the atmosphere of India.

The three days' tamasha of Congress was turned by her into a year-long toil. If H. M. the King-Emperor was referred to as the Hereditary President of the British Republic, the President of the Congress, since 1917, became, through Dr. Besant's example, the unofficial leader of the United States of India. If a Jinnah and a Nehru would vie with each other in singing paeans of a person, it was for Annie Besant. Like an 'ad hoc' Trinity, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Annie Besant, and Gandhiji usher in the twentieth century for Indian politics. Like Brahma, Tilak created the new spirit of divine discontent and challenge in the people of India; Annie Besant, like Vishnu, preserved the choice heritage of India in the various departments of religion, education, social reform and politics and, in a word, stood for the Indian renaissance; and Gandhiji, like Maheshwara, destroyed, and destroys, the dross of falsehoods in the golden people.

Irish by birth English by marriage and Indian by adoption, Dr. Besant so slaved for India that she hoped, at her end, to be born again in an Indian body. Unique without a second on whatever perch she sat, Dr. Besant's leadership, like her oratory, was her own. For sixteen long years, I worked with her. At one time, I reconciled myself to the belief that great persons simply could not suffer fools gladly. Dr. Besant, though in the absolute minority of one, thoroughly falsified my fond belief.

"She never asserted herself. She never laid down the law. She never spoke as one having authority. She lived her own life finely, as everyone should live his or her life." Such was my personal experience of her. However much I ransack my memory, I cannot think of another leader to bracket with her. For the gene-

ration that knew her intimately, her separation is, even after six long years, unforgettable and unconsolable. We cannot, here, forget the services of the late W. T. Stead of the 'Review of Reviews' who indirectly drove her into the arms of the Theosophical Society by placing in her hands Madam H. P. Blavatsky's 'Secret Doctrine' for review. But for theosophy, India might have been denied Dr. Besant's services.

Dr. Besant gave India, which she considered as her mighty Motherland, the finest years of her life. Similarly, she considered herself as more than a born Hindu, pathetically oblivious of the feelings of Hindu orthodoxy in the matter. Her Central Hindu College of Benares, which shot up like a resplendent star in the educational firmament of India, merged in the sunshine of the Hindu University, with her on its Governing Board since its foundation. Her adamantine daring utilised the opportunity of the Great War of 1914 for arousing in the hearts of countless multitudes in age-long thralldom an ardour for Home Rule. In a variety of ways, through good report and evil, she toiled for forty years "with never-failing ardour, with unconquerable spirit, and with veritable genius, to give to India her rightful place among the nations of the world." Above all else, she was the High Priestess of Sacrifice. Every New Year Day would denude her bank balance to the irreducible minimum, for the benefit of public and individual charities. In all affairs but one, her memory was something phenomenal. It completely failed her in the matter of loans to others. She disappointed, too, when she did not sit in the House of Commons to move her commonwealth of India Bill. Her oratory there might have meant a different tale to its fate.

Dr. Besant was well beyond seventy years when she started, in 1914, the daily newspaper, 'New India.' I cannot help borrowing the words of Dr. Arundale again. "Her energy was that of youth, her enthusiasm was liquid fire, while her devotion to the cause of India's freedom electrified the whole country. She set a political pace which thrilled the younger people, but caused conventional politicians to shake their heads and stand aghast at this stormy petrel, or shall we say at this devastating, apparently reckless, utterly unaccountable thunderbolt? She was a warrior, a fighter, but such a fighter as would meet the standard of Kurukshetra. Uncompromising as to principles, using all the sword-play of an unsurpassed oratory and of her giant intellect, relentless in moving towards the goal of her endeavour, willing to make any sacrifices for the cause she happened to be championing, nevertheless she was chivalrous, as we sometimes thought, to a fault."

Dr. Besant knew that a contented and prosperous India is an assurance of the Peace and Progress of the world. Of all nations, India alone will sacrifice for the upholding of Right everywhere. Had India been a sovereign country, no axis, long as the North Pole to the South, could cause even a ripple on the calm of Human mind. Even voluntary enlistment, not to speak of conscription, would be too much, if only because of her valiant numbers.

(Not content with basking in Dr. Besant's sunshine, Dr. Arundale nestles into the bosom of 'The Besant Spirit' in the second volume which treats of education, his first preference. His two contributions are "the ideal teacher" and "Notes on secondary educa-

HAR DAYAL

(Continued From Page 35)

Christmas card to his friend read: "Love all" (M.-Tse); "Man-kind are one in spirit" (Lowell).

Such was Har Dayal, the great scholar, the socialist, the internationalist, the humanist and the pacifist. The wave of life had carried this voyager onto the highest crest of his human endeavours. He was a man of genius, not to be confounded with the man of talent. He was one of those who surpass the level of their contemporaries, and are often misunderstood. But they project a light that shines on generations to come. A lesser man, whose youthful hope of liberating his motherland was dashed to pieces, an exile for thirty years, would have ended in disillusionment, cynicism and bitterness. But—not Har Dayal. He serenely marched on to a still nobler goal—liberation of all mankind!

Har Dayal, the man! No one who once met him could ever forget this genial soul. So simple, so sincere, so real. A man whose heart encompassed the whole of humanity. It was a fitting testimony to his universality that at a simple service the devotees of twelve religious faiths paid him their moving tributes.

His countrymen have lost an illustrious patriot, whose place in their hearts is secure. There his earlier dream of political emancipation for India is being fast realized. But, his greater dream of World Emancipation—to make that dream come true is his legacy to us.

"I am at peace with all."

Film Tray Lowers Developing Cost

Less developing solution is required, according to the manufacturer, when used in a new roller-equipped developing tray. The film is run under the roller, emulsion side down, and then seesawed back and forth, with the roller preventing the film from being lifted out of the developer during the process. Thus, all parts of the strip receive even development. The trays take roll film three and a quarter inches wide.

tion." Who else can be nearer the Besant spirit, if not he?)

The publishers of 'The Besant Spirit' say that the fundamental principle of life, signifying the self-existent will—"the thing-in-itself"—is covered in the first volume. Wisdom, which is well objectivized, drawn out by the process we term "education,"—education of man's entire nature—is treated in the second. Loving Service or Activity, which is concrete 'will' and 'wisdom,' as typified, in dedicated 'service' to all life around us, is the subject of the third volume. Why have the publishers failed to include an index to 'The Besant Spirit?' 'Which' parent or guardian can afford to nourish the rising ones on less nutritious fare than 'The Besant Spirit' in the three volumes, admirable text-books for the pittance price of Rs. 1/6 the whole set? If there be doubters, let the 'Apostle' of 'Freedom,' Dr. Annie Besant, sing her rousing song: 'Keep The Flag Flying.' Keep The Flag of Freedom Flying Through the troubled night. Round the crimson banner rally. Children of the Light.

Boldly follow where 'She' beckons. Bravely play your part; Goddess of your worship is 'She.' Monarch of your heart.

Keep the Flag of Freedom flying To your latest breath. If you cannot win Her living, Conquer 'Her' by death. VERILY DID ANNIE BESANT DIE TO CONQUER

M. G. S.

New Wrinkles For Cameraman

Carrying Strap Braces Camera

Designed to aid amateurs in holding miniature cameras steady, while making slow snapshots, a new wrist strap also provides a convenient means of carrying the camera between exposures. A screw on one end is fitted into the tripod socket on the camera. When taking pictures, the leather loop is slipped on one of the wrists and pulled taut. In this position, it serves as a "cross brace" between the two hands, holding the camera rigidly.

STRANGE! BUT TRUE

Who's Who In The Moon?

Is the Moon inhabited? You would imagine so if you read "Who's Who in the Moon," compiled and just issued by the British Astronomical Society. In it you will come across the names of 600 men and nine women. They are not, however, of moon-dwellers, but of astronomers, explorers, scientists, and philanthropists who have helped to map the surface of the planet, work first begun in the year 1645.

All the known high mountains and wide craters of the Moon have been named. World-famous names such as Copernicus, Plato, Kepler are side by side with Smith and Williams. Eleven persons living to-day have achieved Moon immortality. Should any reader discover some new crater in the Moon, his or her name would be added to the list of the Moon-famous.

Chatting Canaries

Paul Fodor, the famous Viennese psychologist, bird-breeder and song tutor, follows one of the queerest professions in the world. He teaches canaries to sing as well as to talk!

He studied a "perfect warbler" for three years, memorized its trills and arpeggios and wrote them down on a musical score. Then he built an instrument like an organ, with silver pipes, to reproduce those sounds, and by playing these lovely melodies to new canaries, teaches them to sing.

He also has a wire-haired fox terrier which growled and barked at a little green canary till it growled and barked back at him!

"This is not surprising," said Mr. Fodor, "for canaries can be taught to speak like parrots—only more clearly—but more patience is needed." If you worry his canaries with green leaves, they say, "He, he he!" and "Ha ha ha!"

Another German breeder has taught canaries to repeat several sentences and answer certain questions!

Three-Wheeled Midget Car Has Engine At The Rear

Hardly larger than a child's toy, a midget automobile now on the market is powered by a 1½-horsepower, four-cycle engine of special design geared to a single rear driving wheel. Front wheels are set far enough apart to give stability to the narrow body. The motor is placed behind the leather-upholstered driver's seat to allow plenty of leg room beneath the hood. Small as it is, the car boasts of many advanced features, including individual wheel suspension, an all-steel body, and a shockproof steering wheel. A simple synchronized clutch and brake pedal give the driver perfect control. The tiny automobile is also available with a heavy steel bumper for use in midget-car racing.

If you want a child
USE **CONCEPTO**
For Birth Control
— **SPERMIN** —
12 TABLETS—Rs. 2—
For delayed and painful Menstruation
SCOT PILLS
(EXTRA STRONG) 24 FOR RS. 2
Can be had of:— All Important Drug-stores
BOMBAY:— 1. Beli Ram Bros., Princess Street.
2. S.P. Gandhi & Sons, Gwalia Tank Rd.
NAGPUR:— Anant Pharmacy Ltd.
AHMEDABAD:— Chandulal Premchand, Three Gates
BARODA:— A. Ray & Co., Ramesh Road

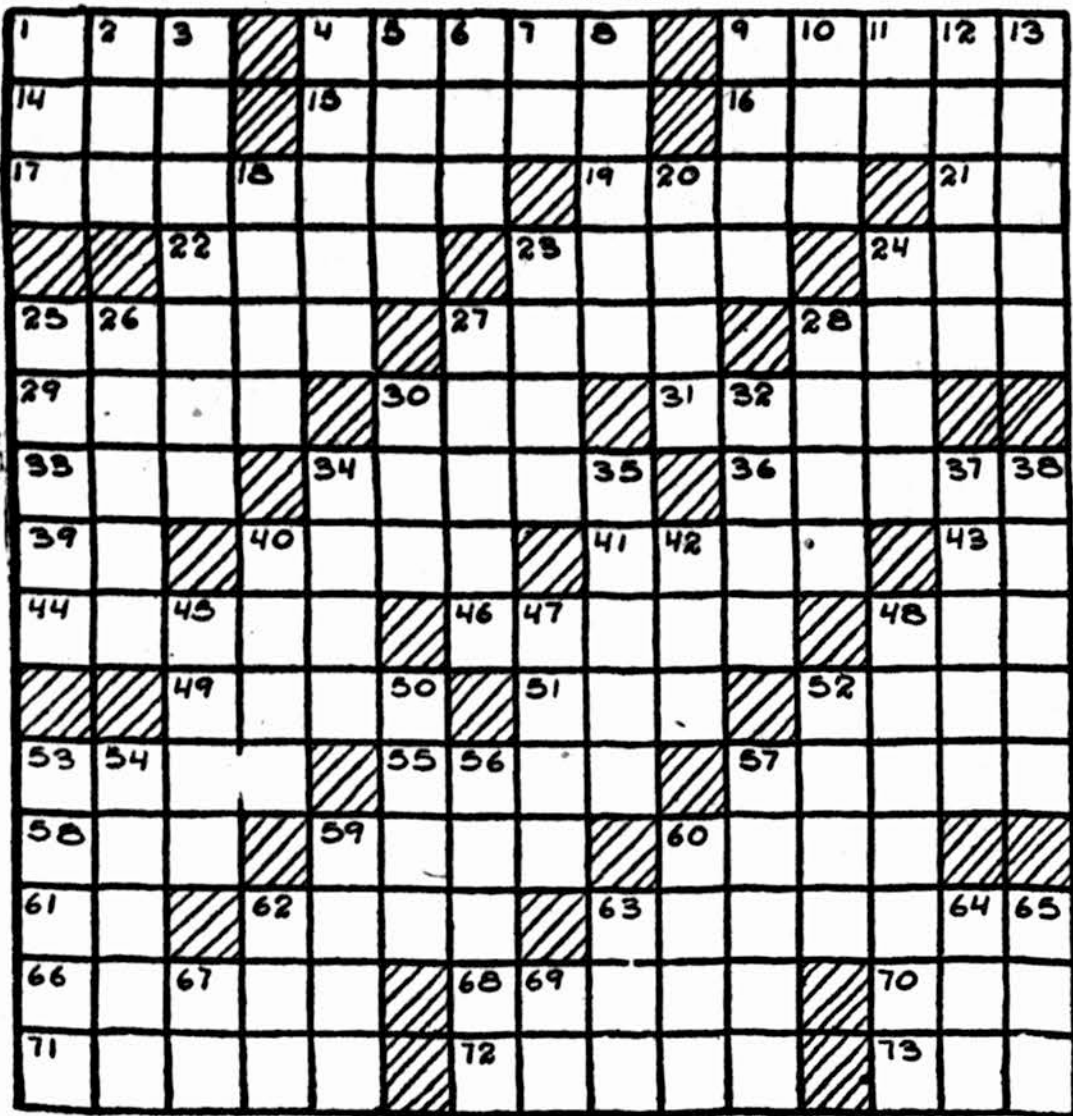
Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

- 1—Urge on
- 2—Topical head or heading
- 3—Dr. H. H. Kung assumed the premiership of what country in Jan. 1938?
- 4—Masculine name
- 5—Foe
- 6—Hard resin
- 7—Continent
- 8—Jump
- 9—Supposed hypnotic force
- 10—Stout cord

- 11—Of what country is Bangkok the capital?
- 12—Masculine name
- 13—Ascend
- 14—Who made the first American flag?
- 15—Hastens
- 16—French name
- 17—On behalf of
- 18—Stepped
- 19—Waste piece of cloth
- 20—What river flows through Ostia and Rome?
- 21—Alter



- 22—Paid publicity
- 23—Indian tribe
- 24—One of the Great Lakes
- 25—Correlative of either
- 26—Pinnacle of ice
- 27—Who was the inventor of dynamite?
- 28—Monk's title
- 29—Black
- 30—Coarse file
- 31—Sharpen a razor
- 32—Hebrew measure
- 33—Soup with thickening
- 34—Ancient times (poet.)
- 35—Drama
- 36—What is the most ancient sacred literature of the Hindus?
- 37—Chinese measure
- 38—Deer
- 39—Island in Turkey
- 40—Call out
- 41—Who created the character of Mr. Tutt?
- 42—Metric measure of area
- 43—Valley in Argolis
- 44—Bright
- 45—Still

VERTICAL

- 1—Tone in Guido's scale
- 2—Precious stone
- 3—What German field marshal is minister of aviation?
- 4—Worthless matter
- 5—Who wrote "Street Scene"?
- 6—Eggs
- 7—Father
- 8—Who wrote "The Dance of Life"?
- 9—Stuff
- 10—Jump on one foot
- 11—Exists
- 12—Daughter of Tantalus
- 13—In what mountain range is the highest mountain in the world?
- 14—Flower
- 15—Orient
- 16—Sensitive to pain
- 17—Military assistant
- 18—Tapestry
- 19—Who wrote "The Cloister and the Hearth"?
- 20—Bird
- 21—Dwelling
- 22—Paddlelike process
- 23—Use abusive language
- 24—Fold in the loose ends of
- 25—Change the position of the bars in music
- 26—Scandinavian
- 27—Arrange in folds
- 28—What is the first name of the novelist who wrote "Riders of the Purple Sage"?
- 29—Color
- 30—Peel of a fruit
- 31—Heed
- 32—Who laid the foundations of modern electrical science?
- 33—Yellow of an egg
- 34—Impolite

- 35—Whose was "the face that launched a thousand ships"?
- 36—Tree
- 37—Poets to a stain riddings
- 38—Copper coin
- 39—Entreaty
- 40—Streak
- 41—Piece out
- 42—Color
- 43—Native compound
- 44—Plane
- 45—Mystic ejaculation
- 46—Symbol for ruthenium

How Could He Escape

IMAGINE a man on an absolutely smooth, very large table surface, in a vacuum, where there is no outside force to move him, and no friction. He could raise himself up and down, slide his feet about, double himself up, wave his arms, but his center of gravity would be always vertically above the same point of the surface. How could he escape from this predicament if it were actually one that could happen?

Answer: The only way in which he could escape, would be, by throwing from him something which he could detach from his person, such as his watch or a shoe. He would immediately slide off in the opposite direction!

What Am I?

I am a word of four letters, the sum of which is 1551.

My 1 plus my 4 equals 30 times my 8.

My 2 times my 4 equals half my 1.

My 3 times my 1 equals 100 times my 4.

What is the answer? The answer is: MILD.

What's My Name?

My first is a god of mythology.
Or (making the god an apology)
A common vessel, small and rude;
To do my second is much use—
So thought the famous Robert Bruce;
My whole has many shelves of wood.
Can you name me?
Answer: Pantry.

(For Solutions See
Page 47)

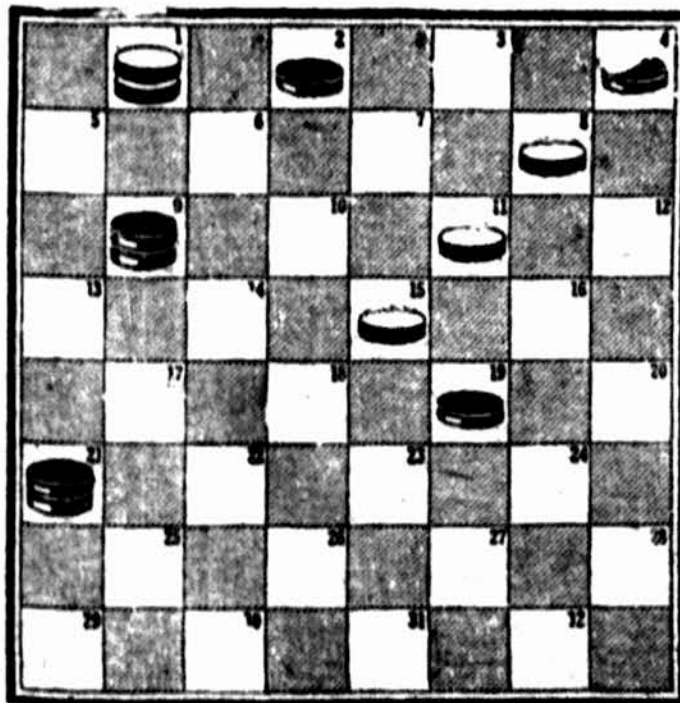
A STEP-WORD PUZZLE



WHEN the Easter rabbit gets through coloring the eggs, he thoughtfully leaves the cups of egg dye on the kitchen table, so that little Miss Muffet can play with them next day. Little Miss Muffet has her own ideas about color and thinks, that, if she mixes all the colors in one bowl, a beautiful rainbow hue will result.

There are other ways of mixing egg dye, that do not affect the laundry bill. Here is a puzzlistic way. Fill the spaces between the words, MIX, EGG and DYE with three-letter words, each word differing in but one letter from the word preceding and following it. That is, by changing one letter at a time, you are to convert the word, MIX into the word, EGG, and the word EGG, into the word DYE.

For instance, you could change MIX to FIX and FIX to FOX and FOX to FOG. That of course would not help you solve this puzzle, but it shows you how to go about it.



White Wins In Two Moves

IN today's checker problem, by Millard Hopper, the checker king, four white checkers are opposed by five blacks and two of the blacks are kings. White is to move and win in two moves. Can you show how this is to be done? The black checkers are moving down and the whites up. See if you can solve this interesting little problem unaided.

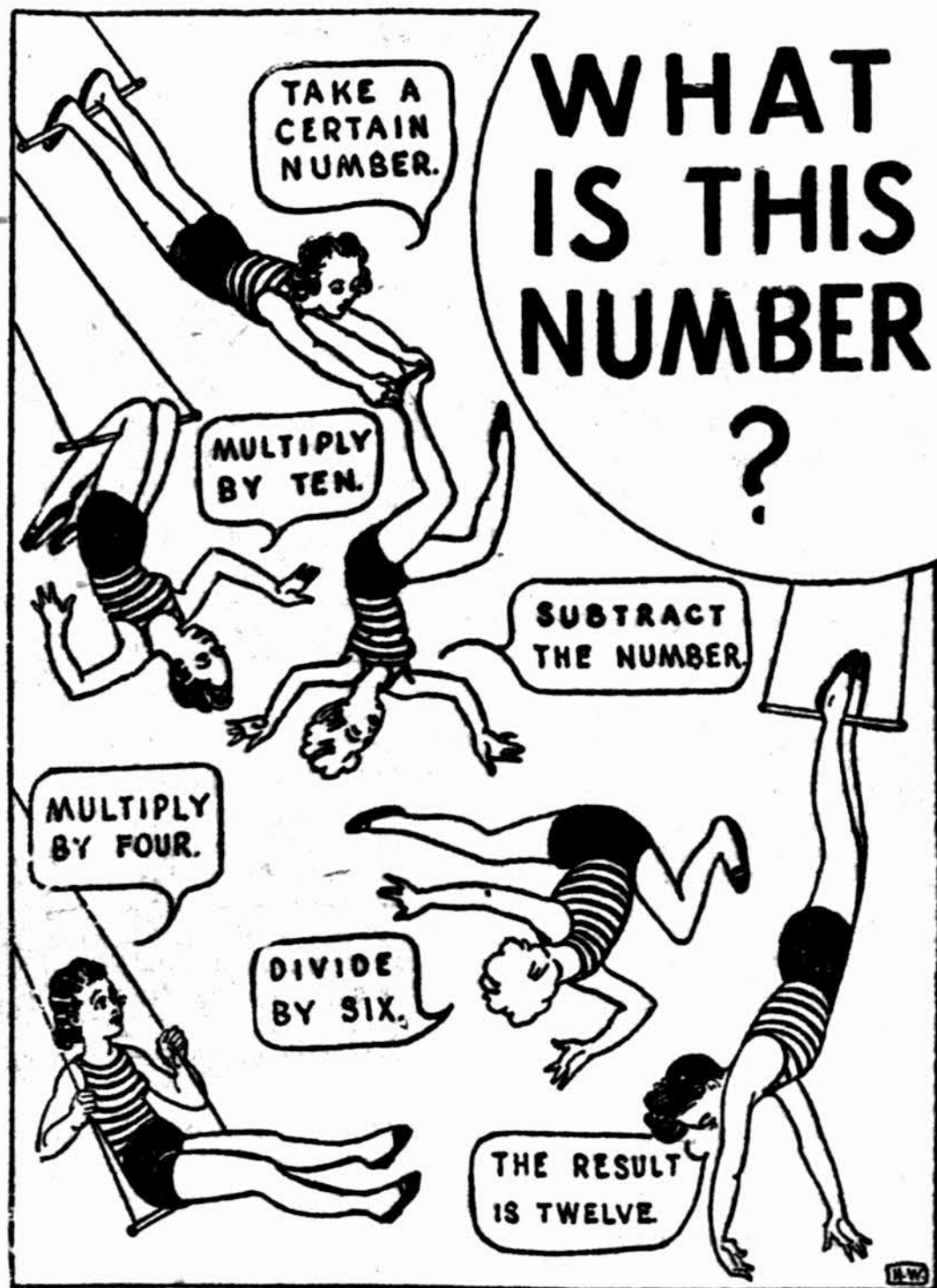
Copyright by Millard Hopper



An Easter Puzzle Picture

A basket full of Easter eggs is what Cecelia found.
The birdie's got a big fat worm he's pulling from the ground.
Buddy's hunting Easter eggs. They're hidden in the yard.
Can you find two boys, a chick, a bunny? Really it's not hard.

Just a Five-Minute Poser



If you study these pictures carefully, you will notice that the name of an object with a shaded background differs in but one letter from the name of an object with a white background. These letters, taken in the order in which the shaded objects occur, spell the name of a province of Canada. Can you discover which province is represented here?

HITLER AND NAPOLEON

(Continued From Page 5)

cinates the German visionary; and as he pursues it, it seems likely that—unlike Napoleon in his own person and equipment—he may yet invite Napoleon's fate.

There are some useful lessons to be drawn from the collapse of the French Empire. That grandiose experiment in continental domination failed because it tried to do too much. The main objective of Napoleon's policy was to force England to surrender by excluding British goods and shipping from all European ports. If this simple end was to be achieved, it followed that he must have coast guards and customs officers along the whole seaboard of Europe. France, Italy and Germany were already under his control. But if the great design was to be completed, he must impose his will on Spain and Russia.

That took his armies into the prolonged and grinding warfare involved in an attempt to govern Spain; and while the problem of eliminating Spanish obstinacy and ejecting Wellington from the peninsula was still unsolved, he faced the simultaneous necessity of excluding British trespassers from Russia. Hence the breach with Czar Alexander, war on two European fronts, the march to Moscow, and the freezing misery of the retreat by which his military powers were ultimately crippled and came crashing down in the long rear-guard action across Germany and the Allied march into Paris.

The truth was that Napoleon's attempt at universal domination alarmed the world, and his career was summarily stopped by general consent. That destiny inevitably waits for any one who overdoes the role of Fuehrer. So long as he was merely Emperor of the French the world looked on respectfully. But when that empire was extended to include the greater part of Europe an intangible resistance gradually accumulated until it gathered strength enough to overwhelm the greatest army in the world commanded by the ablest soldier in history. The moral is too obvious to draw, and it is not without encouragement. For it is obvious that if Hitler tries to play Napoleon he cannot escape Napoleon's uncomfortable fate.

The Emperor was magnificently

fitted for the part. His personal equipment, military genius, administrative grasp and revolutionary impetus all qualified him, as no man was ever qualified before to take the center of the stage and hold it against the mediocre competition of a few feeble-minded monarchs with unenthusiastic subjects. France was behind him, revolutionary France in the full inspiration of its new-found freedom; and until it challenged the freedom of other (and no less self-respecting though slower-witted) nations all went well.

How do these resources compare with those commanded by his latest imitator? He controls the moods of Germany. But it is a

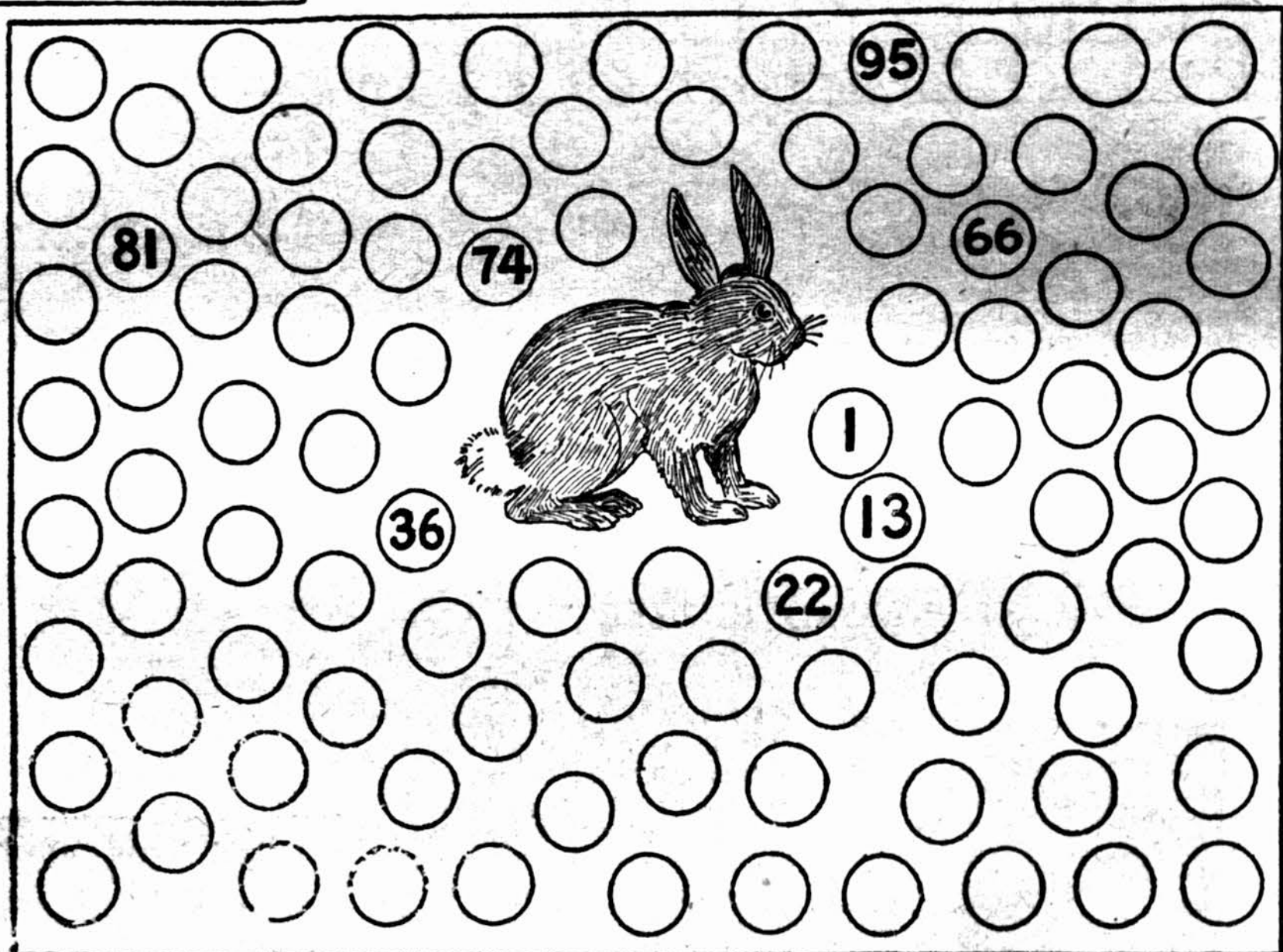
brittle Germany a strange blend of hysteria and police repression that might quite easily snap and liquefy into the old post-war despair if subjected to undue strain. It is the mood of Paris after those long cruel months of siege which ended in the swift collapse and red confusion of the Commune rather than the gay temper of the capital whose armies marched out to conquer Central Europe at Austerlitz and Jena. That is the weakness in the German situation to say nothing of the fact that there is a grave shortage of almost everything an army needs to fight with and a nation requires if it is to stand the strain of war with fortitude.

And it is worth recalling that

Adolf the only has not yet an Austerlitz to his credit. But even if he had, even if the German armies had done more than march into the capitals of small, isolated neighbours, there is one unpleasant destiny that waits impartially for men who tempt the angry deities of half the nations in the world. That destiny, perhaps, is the one genuine Napoleonic item in Adolf Hitler's prospects.

How far is St. Helena from the field of Austerlitz

You couldn't hear me if I told —so loud the cannons roar. But not so far for people who are living by their wits. ("Gay go up" means "gay go down" the wide world o'er!)



Can You Follow Bunny Rabbit's Trail?

YOU can not blame Robert Rabbit for breaking loose on Easter morning. What if he did chew up some of the lilies in the neighbors' gardens? Did not those same neighbors tear out the clover and plantain that nature put there for rabbits to feed on? At any rate Robert is going to have a good romp, before any one gets him back into the hutch.

If you have never chased a rabbit through a flower garden, here is your chance to try this exciting pastime. The circles in the drawing represent the tracks of bunny in the soft earth. The paw prints, them-

selves, could not be shown, as that would have given the puzzle away by showing in which direction the rabbit is traveling.

Starting with the circle numbered 1, draw a single continuous line that passes through every circle in the drawing once, and once only. Do not cross this line at any time and see to it that the numbered circles are visited in the order indicated by their numbers. That is, the thirteenth circle you pass through must be the one numbered 13, the twenty-second circle must be the one numbered 22.

(For Solutions See Page 47.)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

My dear Sisters & Brothers,



How brave he looks! Bro. Gopal celebrated his first birthday last week—Happy Greetings!

I think I should repeat here what I have said in my previous letter for the benefit of those who may have missed reading it last week, and of those who read it, lest they get all about it.

Well, Satish Bhai Desai, our Secretary, has wished me to give you a happy news—for Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children in particular and for other Bombay centres Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls in general.

Excursion To Vihar

It has been decided by Khar Balkan-ji-Bari to organise a whole day excursion to Vihar Lake on Sunday, May 28. The party will leave Khar at 7 a.m. and leave Vihar at 5 p.m.

It may be emphasised that only those who are enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, will be allowed to join this excursion.

A subscription of Re. 1 only for boys and girls upto 16 years old and Rs. 1/4 only for those above that age has been fixed, payable in advance. This subscription includes bus fare, food charges, etc.

Subscriptions must be paid to the Jt. Secretary, Miss Veerbai Dwan, at this morning's Balkan-ji-Bari meeting at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 10th Road, Khar, or upto Wednesday, May 24 to the Secretary, Mr. Satish P. Desai at his residence, "Radha Nivas," 13th Road, Khar.

A Very Happy Time

For a long time we have had no excursion. Again Monsoon is coming soon, so there will be no chance of going on an excursion in the near future. You must not therefore lose this opportunity under any circumstances.

And remember, as a sufficiently long notice has been given to all, you will not be allowed to join the excursion, if you do not give such intimation and pay up your subscription in time.

I do hope we shall have a happy time, a very happy time, such a happy time together!

Visit To Baroda

A programme has been fixed by the local Balkan-ji-Bari to visit the Baroda Centre of Balkan-ji-Bari on Sunday, May 21. If all well, Brothers Satish Desai Mohan Nadkarni and Shewak Bhojraj would be there to-day, when you would be reading this letter.

Activities of the Vile Parle and



Lota Garba is now becoming a favourite with the Maharashtra girls: The Hume High School girls practising for a school function.

Ghat Kopar Balkan-ji-Bari Branches were suspended for a short time owing to vacations in schools. They will however soon be resumed with greater enthusiasm. Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children had a very nice programme of indoor and outdoor games on Sunday May 7.

Birthday Greetings

I have pleasure to send happy greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on May 21 to 27, 1939:—

1. Bro. P. K. Nanik

2. Bro. Rustam Ardeshir
3. Sis. Leela Panikar
4. Sis. Rukmani M. Rao
5. Bro. Jaising Bhawnani
6. Bro. S. B. Mukadam
7. Sis. Chandrakala Zantye
8. Sis. Gulshan Dossa
9. Bro. Fankh Sultan
10. Bro. Kenneth Welsh
11. Bro. C. N. Satarwala
12. Bro. C. M. Parikh
13. Bro. P. S. Wadia
14. Bro. Natwar Rawal
15. Sis. Pramila Pandit
16. Bro. Nowshir Sukhadia
17. Bro. Navin Shah

Some Great Things:

- Forgiving your Enemy.
- Being glad when some one else is lucky.
- Minding your own business.
- Keeping on against heavy odds.



Walking like an old man—eh?—or just starting to take steps? Walk bravely, boy!

heads full of great expectations. If the Hon'ble Mr. Neville Chamberlain were to know that nothing would come out of the Czech problem or that the so called 'Aryans' had declared war against his Great Britain to me it appears that more preparations will not be taken recourse to than are being taken by those university examiners when they want to lead an expedition on twenty thousand students—may God decrease their number—innocent souls!

The Poor Student

Throughout the year, the poor student is on his guard against the treacherous examination and feels as if pursued by a hungry lion at every moment. He looks for advertisements of guides; he searches for authoritative explanations and annotations and appreciations and 'All in a Nut-shell's, but in vain.

There is final gun to break the head of the fellow but being not fully satisfied with this arrangement, the despotic tyrants occupying the chairs of the Senate, have issued 'Firmans' to throw mountains on the heads of ants by starting Terminals and quarterlies and weeklies and fortnightlies and what not?

And then comes the accursed month of April turned December by this matriculation Examination: There sits the poor fellow surrounded by 'Guides' and 'Notes' like a tower in the midst of a sea only not as firm; simply infirmity, anxiety, and broken health incarnate as though sitting there like a solitary poet calling upon the Muses to help him in composing an Elegy and in singing

(Continued On Page 44)



These girls and boys attend the Balkan-ji-Bari meetings on Sunday: Just ask them what a happy time they have! Why don't you also join them in their mirth and merriment, please?

Making Perfumes Visible

Prof. Henri Devaux Submits Novel Method To Scientific Societies

By L. TRABAUD, Adopted from "Science Digest."

Men and some animals, especially dogs, have a keen sense of smell. It surpasses or appears to surpass the accuracy of precision balances. As a matter of fact, no precision balance would be capable of indicating the weight of perfumes exhaled in one second by a flower, such as a bunch of jasmine. However, this quantity of perfume is easily perceptible to the sense of smell of many people.

J. Passy has noted that the nose can detect the presence, in one liter of air, of 5/1000 of a milligram of camphor or 5/100,000 of a milligram of vanillin or even 5/1,000,000 of one thousandth of a milligram of artificial musk (0.000,000,005 gram).

The subtlety of odors is such that several physiologists had finally been led to believe that the odors instead of being produced by small quantities of matter in suspension in the air were due to an immaterial cause, like vibrations or waves similar to the Hertzian waves. Fundamentally this hypothesis was not absurd, if we bear in mind the example of radioactive substances. However, it was necessary to prove the "materialness" of odor.

The extremely efficient method which Prof. Henri Devaux of Bordeaux, has recently submitted to several scientific societies, especially to the Academy of Sciences and Society of Physics of Paris, has made it possible finally to solve this problem.

This novel method provides for the spontaneous fixation of flower perfumes on the surface of mercury. To render this method comprehensible, we must, first of all, recall to mind the principle of the work on "thin layers" and "mono-molecular layers."

If a small quantity of oil is deposited on a previously cleaned surface of water or mercury, this oil spreads rapidly, forming a very thin floating "layer." This layer which is visible by reflection of light, shows magnificent coloured interference rings.

These very thin layers can easily be reproduced without complicated equipment. Start by cleaning the surface of the water by sweeping its surface with a strip of paper. Talc is spread lightly by means of a silk screen over the entire surface. If now the talcum-covered surface is touched lightly with the slender glass rod, the talc is repelled in a circle, leaving a large free circle occupied by the oily layer.

The oil does not spread indefinitely and is exactly in its stage of "maximum expansion" when it reveals its curious properties.

As a matter of fact, if in the course of the above experiment, we blow on the tray, the talc and the oil layer move until they meet the other edge. The circle becomes deformed in order to fit the angles and finally we notice at the end of the tray a large oily rectangle against which the talc accumulates, forming a barrier, without being able to advance. Now, if on the free water a strip of paper is laid, forming a movable barrier, and the talc is pushed, it will be noticed that the grains are blocked against each other by the opposite push of the oil. If the strip is removed, the particles again float freely.

If the substance deposited in the layer is volatile, it may become strongly "adsorbed," that is to say, fixed by the supporting liquid. However, if the surface or area is restricted, for example by means of a movable barrier, the material is released.

Devaux reproduced the experiment with the oil as described above, bringing close to the talc-covered mercury surface some natural perfume, with the assistance

of the thin rod (thread) of glass, which caused a clearly visible spreading apart of the talc. There occurs, therefore, a contact of the latter with substances, and this constitutes proof that the odors are due to material substances which become detached from the perfume to come in contact with the talcum.

The same experiment was carried out by using fragrant flowers. However, satisfactory results were made possible only by a suitable technique and long research.

The tests were made with small strips of gummed paper (which emit no disturbing vapors) to fasten petals of roses or of jasmine under a wide plate of glass fixed 4 millimeters above a freshly clean mercury surface covered with talc.

Under these conditions we see the talc below the petal move slowly away from the center, which proves the adsorption of the flower perfume by the mercury surface. The exhalation of the flower perfume is sufficiently rapid, since the "thin film" of perfume attains several square centimeters during the first minute, so that a motion picture of the phenomenon can be taken.

All the fragrant flowers examined, namely, roses, jasmine, privet, tobacco and elder produce a spreading of the talc. However, odorless flowers or leaves cause only slight spreading, which is solely due to water vapor.

This perfumed surface retained the odor of roses for 30 minutes when uncovered and then for one hour when covered by a plate of glass. Uncovered again, it lost all odor in 30 minutes.

During another experiment, 30 square centimeters of a film of perfume were produced in 10 minutes by 5 petals with a total weight of 0.46 grams, which represents an output in 24 hours of 1.6 milligrams of perfume per gram of flower petals.

These various experiments have made it possible to make very interesting determinations; including the measurement of the output of flower perfume, which measurement was obtained in a few minutes.

Consider rose oil, which consists of a mixture of components, with molecular weights, between 120 and 200. Knowing this molecular weight and the specific gravity of the oil, which may be assumed to be equal to 0.9, it is easy to calculate the weight of 1 square centimeter of "film" which is considered to be a monomolecular film of this oil. By means of a classical formula, we find that this weight is approximately 0.3 (10⁻⁷) grams, which, in view of the surface or area produced, indicates an output of several milligrams of perfume per gram of petals in 24 hours.

For Jasmine, we find a daily output of 10 milligrams of perfume per gram of petals, that is, the corolla of jasmine loses every day 1/100 of its weight in the form of perfume.

The sensitivity of the Devaux method may be increased by the following experiment which can be applied to flower perfumes. The petals examined are placed at a slight distance from the surface of the mercury, which may be covered with talc or not, and then the operation is carried on as above. Then blow on the surface with air saturated with moisture. The water vapor, as is well-known, carries along and condenses the perfumes, with which the condensation of water becomes impregnated. In this way we obtain a circle of moisture which reveals the "film" and it lasts long enough if cooled mercury is used,

to make it possible to obtain a photograph.

The above experiments were made without any contact between the flower and the mercury, but contact can also be used. In this case, however, non-volatile liquid substances may add their action to that of the perfume.

Thus, if we bring a petal of a lily near a water or mercury surface covered with talc there is a rapid spreading of the talc with every contact of the flower.

The expansion thus obtained is much more rapid than with the perfume alone, and it appears certain that non-volatile matter plays a principal part in this connection.

The pollen of lily spread over the surface of mercury produces rapid expansion of the talc. Many inert powders, such as kaolin, also acquire the property of spreading the talcum when they are impregnated with a perfume.

In the method of Devaux, the substance absorbed by the surface of the mercury is actual perfume, and the spot smells of the flower. However, this is a weak odor which can be intensified tremendously by causing a layer of glass to slide over the mercury in such a manner as to reduce the area of the spot. In this way the perfume is concentrated and becomes clearly perceptible on evaporation.

PROGRESS OF AUTOMOBILES

Machinery operating with precision human hands cannot attain to produce parts day in and day out which will not very more than a fraction of the thickness of a human hair—enables the motorist of to-day to get a more efficient automobile in all price classes.

Backed by inspection devices capable of rejecting minutely imperfect parts without resort to the meticulous testing methods of a laboratory, these machines extend the life of to-day's motors and prolong the time which the car goes free from repairs.

Scores of the car's component parts pass speedily through tests which detect variations imperceptible to the human senses.

Even lowest-priced cars are subjected to 2,000 separate inspections.

Held to a tolerance of 1-16 of an ounce in production, pistons are graded during inspection to insure clearance of two ten-thousandths of an inch between the cylinder bore and piston. The production accuracy now obtained is illustrated by the following precision measurements employed in manufacturing one low-priced car: 14 measurements of parts must be accurate to within one ten-thousandth (.0001) of an inch; more than 200 accurate to within five ten-thousandths (.0005) and more than 700 accurate to one thousandth (.001) of an inch. No less than 600 gage applications are made on every car turned out of the factory.

An army of inspectors in motor plants subject the chassis and chassis parts alone to 1,600 examinations.

The most inspected single part is the cylinder block which requires 50 separate checks to determine the exact size and spacing of cam and crankshaft bearing holes, cylinder bores, tappet holes, valve seats and other details.

The degree of inspection given to motor parts extends to steering knuckles. A fool-proof magnetic testing device will report the most minute beginning of a fracture in any forged part, causing its immediate rejection.

Scientific standards deemed impossible even ten years ago, in fact are being achieved in making current automobiles. Really fine measurements then were possible only by comparison with master

BOAT RIDES ON UNDERWATER WING

Novel Planelike Craft Skims Over The Waves

Skimming along the water at high speeds, with its hull entirely clear of the surface, a curious, airplane-type speedboat designed by a French inventor, Wsevolode Grunberg, of Paris, is supported by a specially designed central keel, supplemented by two forward pontoon floats. Plans for the novel water craft call for a hull that resembles the port-hole-studded fuselage of a giant transport plane, surmounted by a strut-supported engine whirling twin propellers, one facing toward the bow and the other toward the stern, to furnish both a pushing and a pulling force. The majority of the craft's weight is supported by a horizontal wing-shaped surface extending out at either side of the rudder, near the base of the keel. Lateral stability of the craft is obtained by the bow pontoon floats, which are connected through shock absorbers to adjustable horizontal members in the form of ailerons jutting out from the prow of the ship. The weight of the vessel, the inventor explains, is so distributed that the ship always has a tendency to nose-dive, or tip forward, the pontoon floats automatically keeping the craft on an even keel, since the farther they are pushed down into the water, the greater their lifting force. Thus, if a wave should cause the ship to lurch forward on its nose, the supporting force of the floats would instantly increase, while that of the horizontal section of the keel would decrease, due to the tipping action. This automatic change of forces would therefore bring the boat back to its normal position, it is claimed. The inventor points out that it would be possible to use the floats as reservoirs for fuel if desired.—Popular Science.

New Lightplane Has Steerable Nose Wheel

Believed to be the first modern lightplane equipped with a tricycle type landing gear, the front wheel of which is steerable, a newly developed low-wing monoplane features all-metal construction, except for fabric covering on the outer wing panels. Powered by an inverted, in-line, air-cooled engine of 60 horsepower, the plane carries two passengers, seated side by side, and has a top speed of 101 m.p.h. The monocoque type fuselage is 18½ feet long and is made of aluminum alloy. The wingspan is 30 feet. Note the twin rudder assembly.

Builds One-Passenger "Power Cruiser"

Claimed to be the world's smallest "power cruiser," carries her designer-owner W. H. Letteller, of Los Angeles, Calif., through the water at a speed of 6 m.p.h. Powered by an engine of only 3/4-horsepower, the tiny craft has a beam of 28 inches, draws 6 inches of water and is 8 feet, 3 inches in length. The cruising range is about two miles. The little boat is an exact replica of a 33-foot powered cruiser.

Magnetic Lamp Lock Foils Bulb Thieves

Electric-light bulbs are locked into place in a novel plastic socket attachment now available. A bulb can be screwed into, or removed from, a loose metal holder within the attachment only when a powerful magnet is used to keep the holder from turning freely.

blocks—a slow process. Now such instruments as the electric profilograph are employed in which by amplification a needle registers a difference as small as one-millionth of an inch.

DON'TS FOR PARENTS

(Continued From Page 7.)

a corporal representation of their honey-moon dreams! Others worry because childhood behaviour does not conform to adult patterns, and a few-unfortunately few!—that their children are so much like themselves.

The cure for these ailments is the facing of reality and a better understanding of Nature's Laws. As distant hills look green, so the memory of our turbulent childhood rapidly becomes one of an angelic tidiness, cleanliness and sweet reasonableness. Against this back-ground of a fancied halo nothing in the present seems as it ought to be!

It is often helpful to remember that children will be children, with animal spirits demanding outlets, and rough edges needing to be smoothened, and that not all our wishing and whipping can make of children miniature men and women. Not only should unintelligent obedience be always kept at its irreducible minimum, but at the first dawning of the ability to reason, the sliding scale of obedience should be instituted.

There is comfort also in the reflection that children rapidly out-grow many of the things which now annoy or baffle us, and that there is therefore no

need to make their brief childhood one of unrelieved misery. The 'first child', from this point of view, should be protected from his parents! Reading, observation and comparing of notes with others may often throw some helpful light on this perplexing problem.

Don't "Don't", If You Can Help It

The world must seem to children a very queer place indeed; for, no matter what they want to do or where they want to go, they are met with a shrill or sonorous 'Don't! Adults must appear to be their born enemies for ever dogging their footsteps and checking their desires. This feeling of being hedged in, it must be realized, is as annoying to children as it is to grown-ups. So instead of "Don't dirty your clothes in the mud" and "I'll beat you if you do", why not give the child an apron and a big lump of clean clay to handle? Instead of "Don't eat that", why not keep the child at a separate table and expose only things good for him?

Positive suggestions are any day better than these everlasting "Don'ts". For, the more you disapprove of a thing, the more certain the child is to desire it. A hindering child should be made to help in ways open to him. Surround the child, therefore, with things he can safely play with and activities he can engage in, and his will be a rich, joyous, developing experience. Another way of maintaining discipline is to find the child work he would enjoy doing. No other coercion will be needed as long as the "coercion of work" is operative.

If parents create the 'fashion of order' in their homes and set the example themselves, there will be fewer things missing and fewer things broken and fewer scoldings! Finally, it is worth while to remember that the whole duty of parents is to direct the child's erring steps so as to enable him gradually to walk unaided. Ultimate autonomy being the goal, there should be progressive independence in certain provinces of the child's life. And there can be no better prepara-

tion for future self-control and self-reliance and self-respect than an increasing measure of these while children are still under the parental roof.

Invisible Discipline

One other matter must be mentioned before closing. Our most fruitful sources for discipline are the sentiments and affections, the spirit of consideration and helpfulness, the readiness for devotion and sacrifice which are the very foundations of family life. The extent to which parents succeed in growing with their children and remaining always their contemporaries, will be the measure of their influence on and with their children.

What we want to do is not merely to control them and keep them in order, but to make of them noble men and women, strong for battle and for duty. Growth of character, not merely good behaviour is the object of home government. Therefore, home influence is far more important than home laws and the parents' lives are of more moment than their injunctions. It is a paradox of the well-disciplined home that 'discipline' is conspicuous by its absence.

MILLIONS AT STAKE

(Continued From Page 8)

he went straight to Paris, had a good time and returned to Chicago. He never played again.

Absent-minded Russian Grand Duke

Mme. Darthy, a famous Monte Carlo hostess, whose gambling memories are more numerous than those of any other woman relates that her most novel experience was in connection with a Russian Grand Duke. The incident she recalls, of course, occurred during the good old days of peace, but it is worth hearing. The Russian Grand Duke was seated at a table in the Casino and Mme. Darthy stood behind him. She chanced to place her hand on the back of his chair whereupon the Grand Duke turned round angrily. But when he saw who it was his severe features relaxed and lightly touching Mme. Darthy's hand said:—

"Please stay with me."

Mme. Darthy's presence appeared to favourably influence the Grand Duke's play for he kept on winning. Out of every 1,000 francs that he accumulated he gave half to Mme. Darthy. In this manner Mme. Darthy collected 50,000 francs in one night. And her good fortune was due solely to the fact that she had chanced to rest her hand on the back of the Grand Duke's chair. In the small hours of the morning the Grand Duke rose, bowed politely to Mme. Darthy and left. At noon the next day Mme. Darthy met the Grand Duke on the promenade and going up to him thanked him for his generosity. A surprised look flitted across the aristocratic features of the gambler. He replied:—

"There is some mistake, madame, I have never seen you before."

So deeply absorbed was the Grand Duke in his own thought that he had entirely forgotten the appearance or even existence of the lady on whom he had bestowed 50,000 francs.

Naval Commander Who Bombarded The Casino

The Casino looks with distaste on the tragic side of the amuse-

ment it offers, but there are times when, as in every other form of publicity sensational news of an unpleasant character leaks out. Such, for instance, was the case of the Commander of a British warship which anchored one day outside Monte Carlo. The Commander went ashore one night, entered the Casino and started to play. But his luck was out and he lost every penny he had with him. The gambler's fever had him in its relentless grip. He returned to his ship, removed all the cash from the ship's treasury and re-visited the Casino. In less than an hour he lost the whole amount. Returning to his ship again he pondered over his embarrassing position. Finally he despatched a letter to the manager of the Casino informing him of the situation and calling upon him to refund by 11 a. m. next morning all the money lost that night at the Casino. Failure to comply with this request by 11-30 a. m. would result in the Casino being bombarded by the Commander's warship.

11 o'clock came but no money. The ultimatum had been ignored. The Commander of the warship soon proved that he was not bluffing and his first shell came screaming over the rippling waters, bursting over the Casino and destroying the most beautiful palm on the beach. A messenger was again despatched to the Casino with a scrap of paper containing just two words:—"Last warning". Ten minutes later a small motor-boat sped to the warship from the shore and one of the directors of the Board of the Casino clambered aboard. In his possession was the money demanded and this he handed over. The Commander put the entire amount back in the treasury, handed over the command to the first officer of the ship, entered his cabin and blew out his brains.

Workhouse For A Once Famous Beauty Now Penniless

Another famous gambler was a very striking looking woman who lived for many years in Monte Carlo and was famed every

where for her exquisite jewels. It was rumoured at that time on the Riviera that she was the mistress of the Czar of Russia. What about her to-day? She still lives, old, ugly and penniless—in the workhouse at Nice

The Casino Detective-In-chief

Before the war the Russians were admittedly the elite in the Casinos of Europe. Today only one Russian lives on the Riviera, M. Boris Vadal, the chief detective of the gambling resorts. He was in Russia during the regime of the Czar and was Chief of the Secret Service of the Imperial Russian Empire. Now his duties consist of seeing to it that no tricksters or swindlers mingle with the patrons of the Casino. The Casino employs the most complicated methods of protecting itself against the depredations of all these unsavoury elements. It has specially filed cards and photos of all such doubtful personages with a full description of their characters and methods they employ. The memoirs of M. Boris Vadel make fascinating reading. Here are a few extracts.

Pearl White, once one of the greatest stars of Hollywood, lost her entire fortune in the Casino at Deauville. Other famous women were Fanny Ward, the beautiful Mme. F. Ephrussi and Lady Davis. Mme. Helene Victor, who was so rich that she purchased a quantity of the fabulous jewels of the last Czar, used to play for fantastically high stakes. One day she suddenly disappeared and was never heard of again.

At times the bank sustains considerable losses due to some defects in the tables or lack of adequate organisation. An example of this occurred when Captain Allen Jaggaro won 2,000,000 francs in one night before the croupier discovered that there was a defect in the wheel. The bank did not speak about it as the captain was not a cheat. He had merely noticed certain peculiar tendencies of the game and taken advantage of them.

Just lately the centre of gravity of the game has shifted from Monte Carlo to the baccarat tables at Cannes. Here the stakes are even higher than at Monte Carlo. The Agha Khan, the wealthy American, Nico Zographos, M. Louis Loucheur, a wealthy Frenchman and Helopoulos, the famous Greek racehorse owner, are all patrons. Nowadays Zographos is

the man who plays every stake without any limit.

Women Stimulate Gamblers

Psychology plays a very important part in the game. Some time ago in Deauville women were not allowed to enter the gambling premises as they urged their husbands or sweethearts to leave as soon as they found their luck forsaking them. A great French psychologist, M. Montieur, discovered that the bank was wrong as women never discouraged the passion for gambling in their men. On the contrary, they stimulated it. The men became grand seigneurs who flung money around with lavish hand when attractive looking women adorned with expensive jewels hovered about them. The Casino's greatest aim is to create an atmosphere in which men forget the real value of money and in this they are ably assisted by women.

Just lately gambling in Monte Carlo has been decreasing, but this does not mean there is anything fundamentally wrong with the bank. Gambling is so ineradicable a part of human nature that Monte Carlo will eternally flourish and the common meeting-ground of all those who believe in the principle of getting-rich-quick.



The mentally sketchy girlfriend thinks when her beau says he's been just one jump ahead of the Sheriff for sometime, he means he's broken the law in one way or another.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 41)

**FILL IN AND SEND IT
NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR
YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.**

Birthday Registration:
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)

ADDRESS.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

Fill in and send to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

dirges of this Matriculation Examination.

* * * * *

A Brother's Loving Letter

Dear Dada,
I have been thinking since long to write you a letter, but the sword of examination hanging over my head came in my way. I hope you will excuse me for a lengthy letter.

I am a student of the Proprietary High School, whose Principal Mr. B. P. Thakore, M.L.C. recently expired. I had been to attend the funeral ceremony of that great personality of Ahmedabad. All the fourteen hundred (1400) souls in our school were filled with deep sorrow and intense regret. It was a terrible loss not only to the school, but to the whole of Ahmedabad.

My Hope And Wish

At the preliminary examination I got more than 60 p.c. marks in the grand total. I have appeared at the matriculation ex-

amination and I hope to enter the portals of the college. May God cherish my hope! I wish success to my brothers and sisters who have appeared at the various examinations.

I am not much interested in seeing cinemas. To have relaxation and recreation after hard work, I went to see the film 'Mother India.' It is a marvelous picture impressing upon our minds the wonderful ideal of motherhood. A good mother is better than hundred school masters, but such mothers are few and far between. Had you been to see this film? Are you interested in cinemas?

Dear Dada, I am sending you 3 As. stamps. Will you please arrange to send me the next issue of "Pushpa—The Children Own Paper."

Rest in Vacation

At present I am taking rest. I will write to you another letter after a few days, telling you how I am spending my vacation, in the form of an essay composition, which may be taken up in the "Children's Own Corner," if you like it.

To me, it seems, letter-writing, even if not replied to by you has



On Sunday, May 7, Khar Balkan-ji-Bari organised indoor and outdoor games. Bro. Madhukar secured first number in almost all games.

entertaining and enlightening effects upon the brain. I feel delighted when I write to you something. I become very glad to read reports of the Balkan-ji-Bari activities in the "Bombay Chronicle", and how I wish I could also be among my brothers and sisters at Khar!

With sincere love,
Yours,
Guvant Sha,
Ahmedabad.

* * * * *

The Spirit In The Card

(By R. V. Raman)

The other day I attended a party to which had been invited a large number of magicians. After the usual coin, paper, handkerchief, and card tricks, one of them announced that he was going to perform a genuine "spirit" trick.

We all laughed heartily. A spirit? The idea! Trying to tell a group of magicians that there were spirits! However we challenged him to call the spirit.

He borrowed a pack of playing cards and asked us to select one at random. The chosen card was held up in full of the audience. The magician mumbled a few words, made some mysterious gestures over the card, and pressed it gently against the wall. It stuck there.

It Was Uncanny

Our first guess was that he had secretly applied some sticky



The inauguration ceremony of the Matunga Hindu Stree Mandal was performed at Napoo Hall on Sunday afternoon, when Mrs. Jaishree Raiji presided. Picture shows a group of girls who gave a garba dance on the occasion.

substance, perhaps wax or chewing gum, to the back of the card. But there was none. We tried to do the same trick. The card dropped to the floor each time. We inspected the card, but there were no signs or marks that showed that it had been tampered with.

It was uncanny! Spirits or no spirits, how did that card stick to the wall? All of us—a group of magicians—were fooled! It was a trick!

Here is the solution of the mystery.

The rug on the floor was responsible for the "spirit." While the magician held the card in his hand he walked up and down rubbing his feet (not so that we would notice them) on the rug.

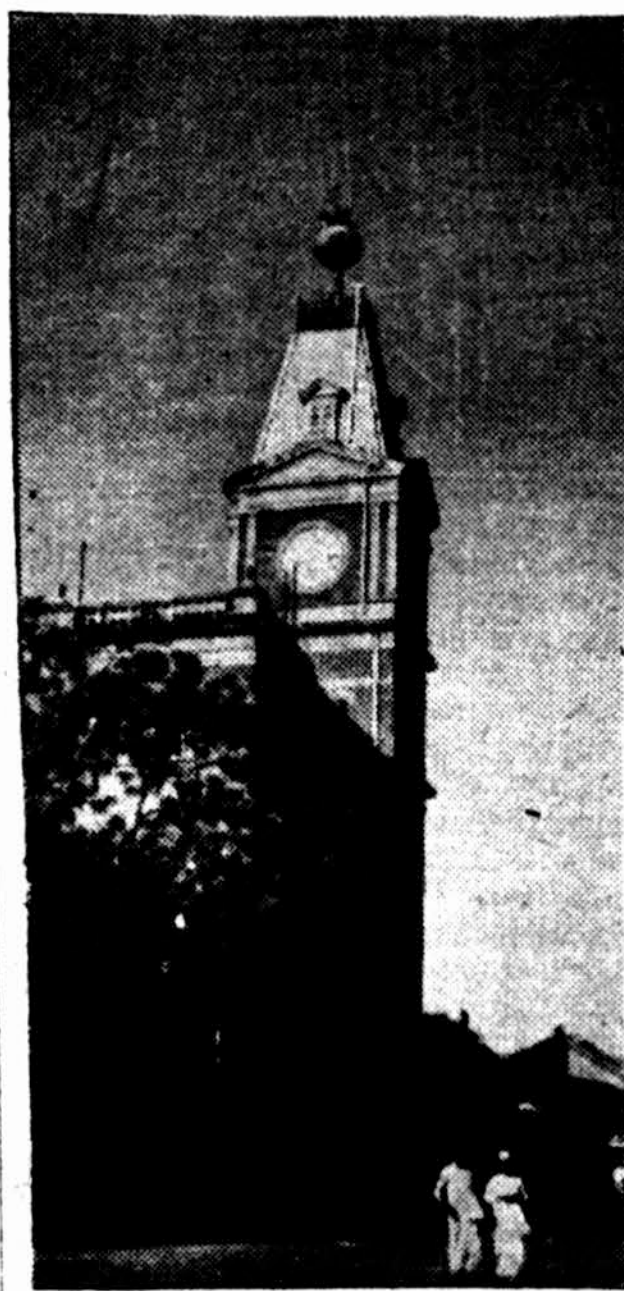
Your science teacher will explain to you that the friction or rubbing on the rug produces an electrical charge which in this case magnetized the card and caused it to stick to the wall.

* * * * *

Honesty Is The Best Policy

(By Bro Devi Seth)

Ram Swarap Gopal, a student



"THE 8-30 A. M. TIME BALL"

Exactly at 8-30 a.m. every day, the ball which you see at the top of this tower at the Princess Docks, falls down with a big boom announcing to those nearby the correct time. It can be seen miles around and many people correct their watches by observing the fall.

of the Birla Intermediate College, Pilani, Jaipur State, was a rover scout.

Once he found a bag. It belonged to Prabash Chander. It was found in a Rly. train. In it were three ornaments weighing 9 tolas, and Rs. 845 in cash.

The scout opened the bag and seeing the name and address on a card inside, he went to the gentleman's residence and returned it to him.

Mr. Prabash Chander offered him a reward of Rs. 21. But the scout refused to take it, saying "I am a Rover Scout, and scouts do not serve society for the sake of rewards."

Mr. Prabash Chander then wrote to the scout thanking him.

A Couple Of Jokes

(By Lad, A Sirsi)

(1) Teacher—"Where's the capital of England?"

"All over the world."

(2) After a long talk on the value of peace, goodwill and disarmament a teacher asked his class if he objected to war.

Boy—"Yes, Sir, I do."

Teacher—"Good. Now tell us why."

Boy—"Because, Sir, Wars make history—and I hate history!"

* * * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

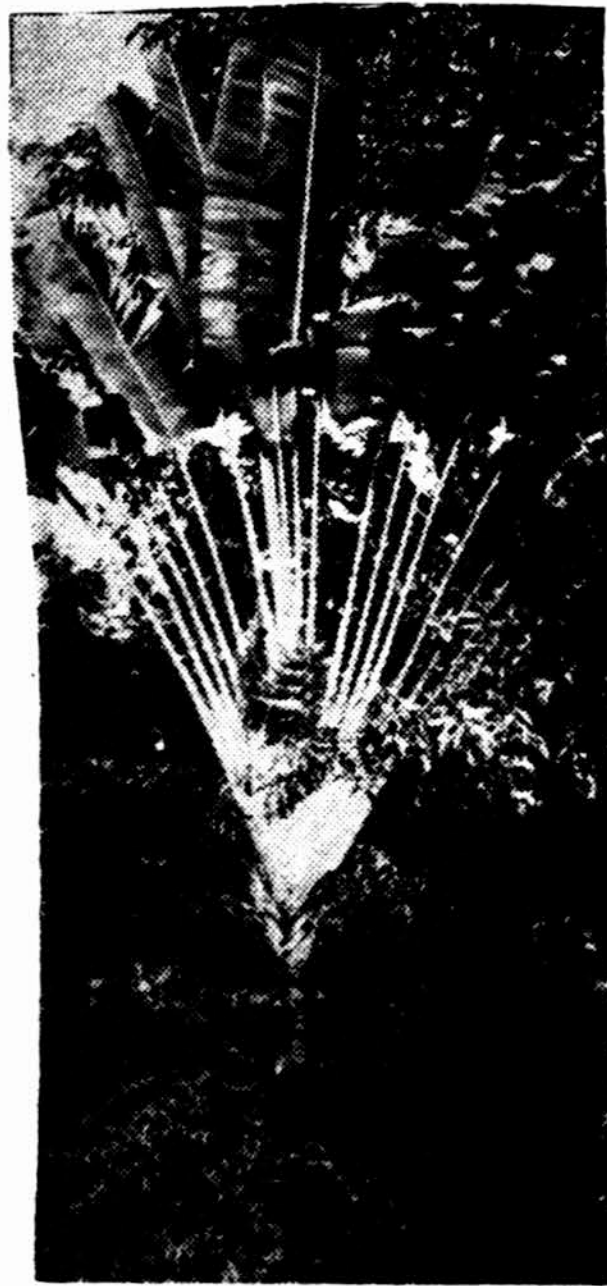
If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pice stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

*All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada*



"THE TRAVELLER'S TREE"

This flattened plantain tree is called the "Traveller's Tree," because it is a great boon to travellers in the desert where it is usually found. This tree has a hollow cavity near the leaf stem where water accumulates when it rains and thus provides a reservoir of fresh and clean water for the thirsty traveller.

The Birth Of The Sewing Machine

(Continued From Page 4)

ors to inspect his device. They declined and so he took his model to the Quincy Hall Clothing Factory and for two weeks demonstrated it to all who visited the place. But Boston remained indifferent to Howe and his machine. Howe was not disappointed, for he continued building another machine.

Later, he exhibited his machine at a fair, but no one would either buy it or rent it. Fisher, who by this time had financed Howe to the extent of 2,000 dollars, began to complain. Wherever he showed his machine it met with ridicule or indifference. So that slowly but certainly, poverty, ill-health and failure to arouse public interest in his invention began to cast their stamp on his figure.

He sent his brother to London, and the latter succeeded in selling one of these machines to a corset manufacturer for 250 pounds. Fired by the hopes of a good prospect in England, Howe with his family sailed for that country. But for a paltry weekly wage Howe spent eight months in building a special corset machine for this prospective purchaser. Howe then saw how dim his prospects in England were. He, therefore, sent his family back to America and began making another machine.

Wife's Death

When this was finished Howe had not a shilling. He sold the machine for five pounds, taking a promissory note for the payment. This he discounted and sailed for America, landing with only 69 cents in his pockets. Within a few months of his arrival his wife died of tuberculosis. This broke Howe's heart, and sad in spirits and disappointed in life, he sought work as a mechanic.

Broken in health by overwork and worry, Howe knew what the dice of his destiny had decreed. And then one day came to him the astounding news that the sewing machine that was the product of LOVE AND NECESSITY was proving a great success. But, it was a success in which he did not share, for others had imitated the make of his invention and in his absence in London reaped a harvest for them.

This was surely a tense situation that would have daunted any man. And yet, penniless and in ill-health Howe determined to fight for the patent rights. His partner, Fisher, afraid of losing what now left with him, sold off his interest in the invention to George Bliss. The latter agreed to advance money to attack the infringers of this patent.

This suit dragged on from Court to Court. Howe lived from hand to mouth, while whatever he earned and saved went to defray the cost of this seemingly endless suit. 17 years after the words "Sewing Machine" had sunk in his heart, while seated in Davis' shop, Judge Sprague of Massachusetts decided in Howe's favour.

Triumph At Last

This signal decision came just in time for the man who had worked in spite of poverty, sickness, and the loss of his bride. Howe's patent had only one year to run. But so extensive had this manufacture become that money began to flow into the pockets of the hitherto impoverished inventor that it put the very Thames to shame.

In that same year Howe died. But before he died he invented a machine that has liberated the women class from the unceasing toil, and given bread to

Inside The Nudist Colonies

(Continued From Page 9)

myself were apt to suffer from the vicious little celluloid ball. A sweeping drive from an expert catching you upon a bare shoulder had a decided sting.

Four or five men and women stood around watching. Some of the men smoked pipes. I noticed they looked rather awkward carrying tobacco pouches around without anything in the nature of a pocket. Women too, looked rather odd with just hand-bags. They ignored the rest of their bodies, but insisted on powdering their noses. There are several other minor discomforts incidental to nudism. Balancing tea-cups on your bare knee is a precarious business. I never knew tea-cups could be so hot. Cigarettes without a pocket become quite a trial.

Joan finally suggested that I should briefly survey the grounds. Then I saw how well-guarded they kept this forbidden nudist colony. The main drive twisted and turned between thick bushes and trees. Running round the whole estate was a high fence, wired at the top. A keeper-cum-nudist patrolled the grounds systematically. I remembered my lengthy correspondence with the secretary, the preliminary interview in London, and elaborate investigation of my journalistic standing. Even then, it was only the fact that I knew one high-placed member intimately which produced the magic pass-work. They prefer their colony to remain unknown to the outside world. They dislike public interest.

Restricted Membership

Membership is limited to two

many a men in the trade, although Howe lived very short to enjoy his victory—the product of LOVE AND NECESSITY.

hundred. The waiting list is lengthy and quite a number of those who apply are considered unsuitable. They must be of unimpeachable character and have the true ideals of nudism at heart.

This strange throw-back to nature seemed to me to find better fulfilment in the open grounds, with natural sunshine, than anywhere else. Nude men and women of all ages splashed and swam in the small pool.

I have swum naked before. There is something quite distinctive about it. The gentle caress of water direct upon body feels delightful. It is the difference between getting into your bath at home wearing a bathing costume and getting in normally.

A Comic Sight

Nudism is not without its little comedies. There was a high bank, rich with grass, rising steeply from the pool. I climbed the bank to examine the prospect beyond. Stretched full length on the opposite side was a middle-aged gentleman with a decided corporation. He snored gently and might have remained quite uninteresting—but for his bowler hat. There was something indescribably comic about a very fat man entirely nude except for a bowler hat. Obviously he wore it to keep the sun off his head—but a bowler hat?

Nudists themselves are very serious minded people. They take their cult with almost religious zeal. Driving away in my car that evening, feeling very stuffy in my clothes once more, I glanced back at the stone pillars and massive gate. They looked almost sombre in the dusk. I couldn't help feeling then that nudism belonged essentially to steady sunshine and open air. Shut away in the house beyond the gates—did it become artificial?

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY

B. G. HORNIMAN

A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA

If you have a grievance or anything of public interest to ventilate tell it to the SENTINEL

For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Sentinel."

Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

From Across The Seas

(Continued From Page 2)

the salaries of some of the more highly paid American business executives as reported to the income-tax authorities. And I find that the men in the entertainment business head the list.

Louis B. Mayer, of M.G.-M. Films, made £260,000, in 1937. Nicholas Schenck, President of Loew's Inc. and the guiding genius of M.G.-M., earned £98,000. Major Edward Bowes, executive director of Edmar Enterprises and the originator of the Amateur Hour on the wireless, was paid £85,500.

Among the actors and actresses, Greta Garbo earned £94,500, Joan Crawford £70,000, and Clark Gable £58,000.

Big Business also showed some high figures. Thomas Watson, president of International Business

Machines received £83,000. George Hill, of the American Tobacco Co., £76,000 and Owen Young and Gerard Swope, of the General Electric Co., £47,000 each.

* * * * *
Newspaper salaries, too, were high. Mortimer Berkowitz, president of the American Weekly Inc., earned £53,000, and Edward Scudder, of the Evening News Publishing Co., £23,000.

Marion Douras, better known as Marlon Davies, the film actress, received £21,000 as president of Hearst's Cosmopolitan Corporation. But W. R. Hearst, jun., of American Newspapers Inc., earned only £12,500.

The columnist Walter Winchell, earned £10,000. G. McManus, artist of King Features Syndicate Inc., received £20,000, and Robert L. Ripley, of Believe It or Not, was just under £30,000.

* * * * *
Here is news of Trotsky from a friend in America who went to Mexico to consult him on certain still unclear historical data relating to the Russian revolution.

Trotsky has aged very much and is now snow-white. He is matured but not chastened. Mention of one subject will still bring the old fire into his eyes.

The subject is the present dictator of Soviet Russia.

"Stalin!" said Trotsky, to a friend with all his magnificent

A BEAUTIFUL FACE - BUT
unfortunately disfigured by ugly white spots and patches! How can you endure such blemishes when—



LEUCODERMA
—Can definitely be cured in a few weeks. At Home! Write for interesting treatise. LEPROSY also cured. Literature FREE.
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During periods of hard study and great strain

your nerve, body and blood cells need a strengthening food. Let that food be Sanatogen, the food that feeds the tired brain and nerve cells. Sanatogen gives that extra nerve strength which enables you to withstand the strain during periods of hard study.

Prof. Mann, formerly of Oxford University, wrote:

"A building-up process goes on in the nerves after the administration of Sanatogen".

Begin to-day your course of



SANATOGEN

THE TRUE TONIC FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazaars



THE WAITER AS FATHER.

"Johnny, how can you be so nervous? For fifteen years your Dad has followed his profession and has never dropped a dish."

old-time arrogance. "Where was Stalin at the Battle of Kazan? Muddling about with minorities in the Commissariat of Nationalities!"

Trotsky's quarrel with Stalin is not merely one of resentment over his loss of the Lenin succession.

He has a new grievance which touches his "amour propre" to the quick.

In the great History of the Russian Revolution, which is being prepared in Moscow under Stalin's personal supervision, there is practically no mention of Trotsky except as a traitor. His services to the Red Army are omitted.

According to Trotsky, the present rulers of Soviet Russia, in order to justify this omission to posterity, have deliberately destroyed the most important documentary records and "faked" others.

* * * * *
One of the most notorious admirers of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the 74-year-old actress, is Mr. George Bernard Shaw who, at one time, wrote her a series of impassioned, if not altogether serious, love letters.

They were letters which caused little or no anxiety to Mrs. George Bernard Shaw, a woman of unruffled composure, with a very shrewd understanding of her husband's foibles.

Mrs. Shaw was Miss Charlotte

1,000,000-Volt X-Ray Tube

At the annual meeting in Manchester of the Institution of Electrical Engineers Mr. T. E. Allibone read a paper prepared by himself in collaboration with Mr. F. E. Bancroft and Mr. G. S. Innes, "The St. Bartholomew's Hospital X-ray tube for 1,000,000 volts."

Mr. Allibone, who described the apparatus with the aid of screen diagrams and photographs, said it had been in use for over two years. The basic reason for an X-ray tube of so high a voltage was to produce rays of as short a wave-length as possible, in order to explore their effect on different sorts of tissue. It was not practicable to get a concentration of radium large enough to get the results aimed at. In contrast to the gamma-rays from radium, which were used almost solely where direct contact could be made with the tissue, the X-rays, on account of their great intensity, could be used for treatment well below the surface.—"Manchester Guardian."

Payne-Townshend, of a family of some substance and social standing from County Cork. Mr. Shaw has told many stories of their marriage.

He has declared that he married her for money. He has spread a legend of an accident to his ankle, as a result of which he was carried into her house and nursed by her.

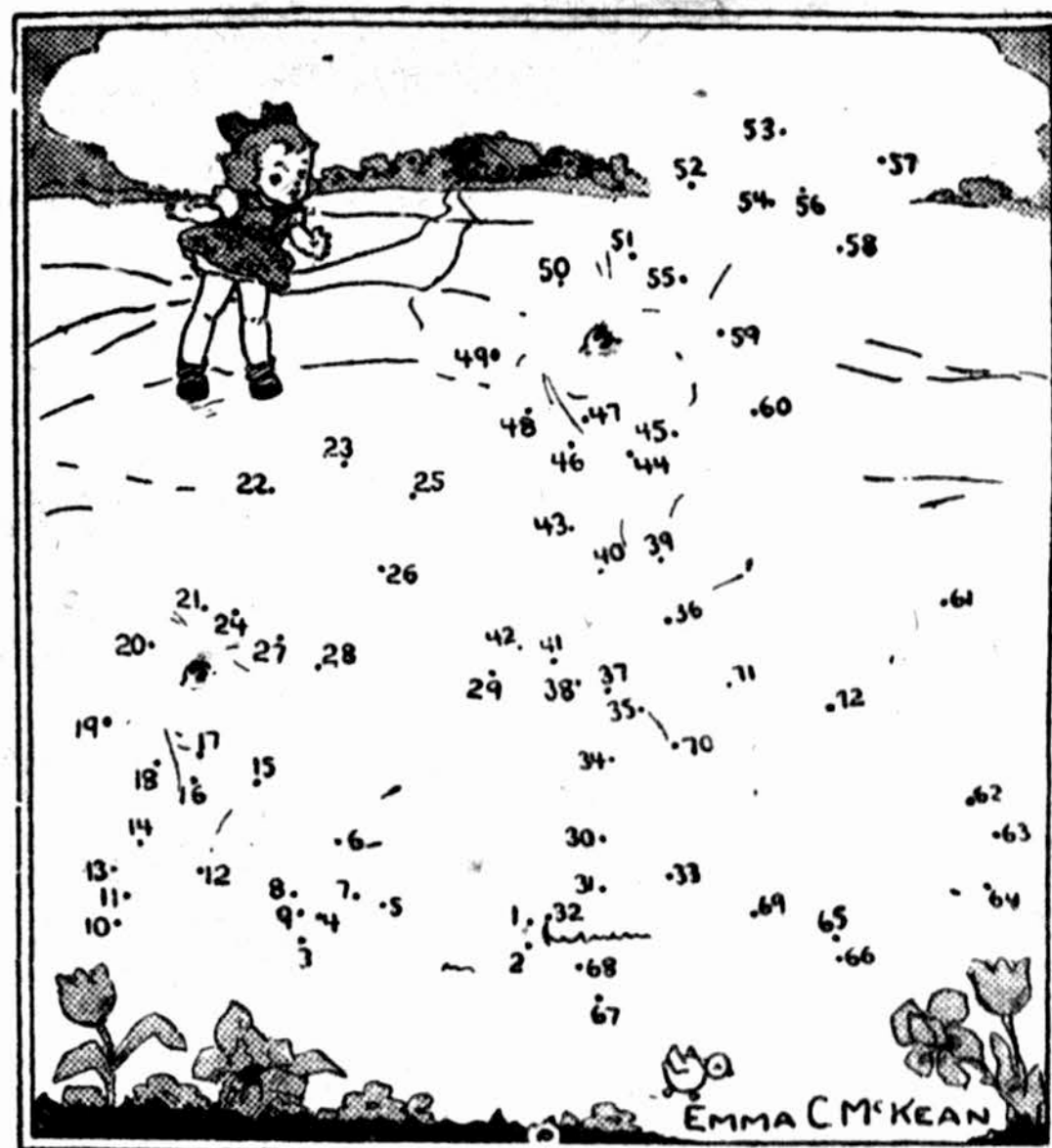
Endeavouring, he adds, to escape, he fell downstairs on his lame ankle and was quietly led back upstairs by her.

In reality Mr. Shaw met his future wife, a woman of considerable education and a member of the executive committee of the Fabian Society, while staying with the Sidney Webbs in Suffolk.

Mr. Shaw describes Mrs. Shaw as his business manager.

She gives herself devotedly, and unobtrusively to his welfare, running a comfortable home for him and relieving him of irksome practical tasks. She is, moreover, a woman of considerable wisdom and personality, and friends have said that if ever Mrs. Shaw begins to talk it is impossible any longer to listen to G. B. S.

"Mr. Shaw is the machine-gun," a friend once remarked. "Mrs. Shaw is the ammunition."



WHEN Betty Jane left her house to take a walk on Easter morn, she had not gone very far, when she was amazed to see something in her path. What was it that Betty Jane saw on Easter that surprised her so?

You can soon find out, if you will take up your pencil. And now, starting from dot 1 near the bottom of the above diagram, draw a connecting line to dot 2, then from 2 to 3 and so on until you reach 72. Then see what you have drawn.

The Occident & The Orient Clasp Hands

(Continued from page 1)

ness had its repercussion in Europe. The intellectuals of the West for the first time had to recognize the fact that there are other religions in the world besides Christianity which are perhaps equally good and noble. It was a revelation of a new world. India became a living entity.

Respected Everywhere

Mahatma Gandhi and the poet Tagore are the two living Indians who are respected throughout the length and breadth of this vast country. Gandhi represents the soul power to the American people. To what extent Gandhi exercises an influence can be judged from the fact that my barber was deeply concerned about Gandhi's fast.

Some time back I was travelling in the countryside of the State of Wisconsin and the railroad conductor, discovering my nationality, began to make inquiries about Nehru's daughter at Oxford. Radhakrishnan and Das Gupta are highly spoken of in academic circles, and their books on history of Indian philosophy are greatly appreciated. In recent years Uday Shankar has brought India nearer to America. Even the hundreds of American globe-trotters who "do" India during the cold weather are unconsciously doing good. The mysterious, enigmatic, fascinating East is the object of perennial interest.

Mr. Philip Kingsley, who is in charge of the Education Section of

the "Chicago Tribune", visited India a few years ago. He told me, "Swami, your country is fascinating." I said, "Explain," and he replied, "It was at Delhi that I found three epochs of civilizations passing into the bottomless abyss of the past, and I was struck by your ancient country." Incidentally, he told me that he went to the "Bombay Chronicle" office and, to his great delight and surprise, one of his articles in the "Tribune" was being published in the Sunday "Bombay Chronicle".

A False Notion

Dr. Arthur Compton, the leading physicist of this country, told me that he had been invited by the Punjab University to deliver a series of extension lectures. The students, out of gratitude, presented him with a copy of the "Bhagavad Gita". The great scientist told me that he understood India from that little gift. He had the pleasure of visiting Sir J. C. Bose's Institute and seeing the most marvellous experiments on plant life. Sir C. V. Raman, Dr. Meghanad Saha and Professor S. M. Bose are some of the Indian scientists whom he admires.

He told me that Indians, with their habits of centuries of concentration and meditation, will come to the forefront amongst the nations of the world in the domain of science. His aged mother who has just passed eighty, is going to visit India next September. She has been acclaimed by the American press as the most representative American mother. Another of her sons is the President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Her daughter Mrs. Rice is at Allahabad and is a linguist. I had dinner with the Comptons recently. Their filial devotion strikes even a Hindu.

One false notion which prevails in India about the Americans is that home-life is vanishing. I have been warmly welcomed in many cultured American homes and the Indian finds the same motherly love, the same conjugal love and the same brotherly and sisterly affection that he finds in his own India.

Interchanging Ideals

To a thinker and a student of the affairs of the world today, the problem of problems is this: How long can the East and the West remain impervious to each other's influence? The process of Westernization in the East which be-

gan in Japan and was recently vigorously pushed forward by Kemal Pasha in Turkey is encircling the whole of Asia. Hindu women are clamouring for the divorce bill. Thousands of girls are going in for college education. Many Americans are reluctant to believe these facts. Unemployed University men can have no stomach for metaphysics and are catching the slogans of socialism. The power and glory of the West have fired the imagination of many a youth in India and China. They want to break away from the past and build up a new nation.

On the contrary, the Easterner finds in the West a growing appreciation of Oriental ideals. The very name of the Himalayas throws a spell over the American mind. Many Americans who have visited India have been fascinated by the beauty, majesty and sublimity of the Himalayas and have felt that inward joy, peace and blessedness for which they have searched in vain in their own country. Chanting of Sanskrit verses stills their mind. The Upanishads and the Gita they find very inspiring. Tired of skyscrapers and the breakneck speed of automobiles, they seek seclusion in the woods and forests. Haunted by the nightmare of another Armageddon they think that in the hoary culture of India there is, perhaps the panacea for the ills of the modern world.

Mr. Somerset Maugham, with

whom I had the pleasure of travelling from Bombay to Naples, and whose books sell like hot cakes in America, told me seriously, while on the ship, "Swami, your country has a mission in the world." The other day I met him again in Chicago and he told me that in his next novel the hero will be talking Hindu metaphysics, and in order to grasp Hindu philosophy thoroughly he is going to visit India next winter and spend some time in the Himalayas.

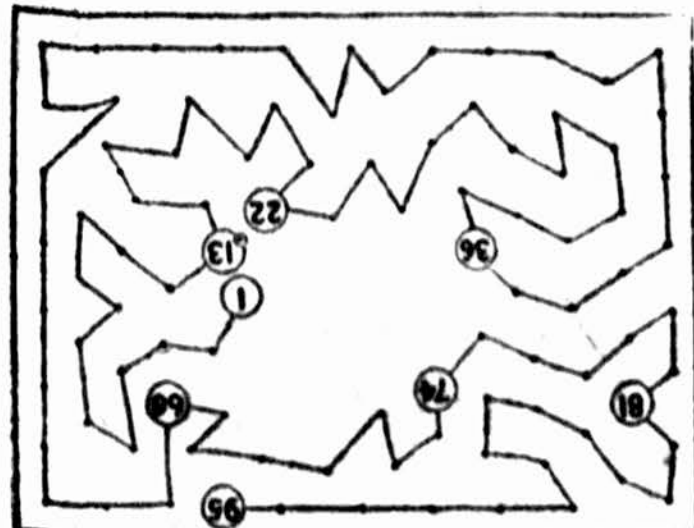
Mr. Aldous Huxley, who in his book "Jesting Pilate" says, "If I had a million dollars I would start an atheist mission in India," thinks in a different strain in his latest book, "Ends and Means". In this he very strongly prescribes the philosophic detachment of the Bhagavad Gita and the contemplative life as the antidote for the feverish excitement of the West.

What will be the outcome of this exchange of ideals of the East and the West? In nature we find that two extremes often meet. Is it because of this that India and America are being drawn to each other? Throughout the pages of history one increasing purpose runs. Who can fathom the divine plan? Perhaps the divine will is unfolding itself throughout all these revolutionary changes in the East and the West and heading towards a new cycle, the dawn of a golden day when East and the West will shake hands on a basis of equality.



The world's most catty woman is she who duplicates her modish neighbour's Spring attire.

Solutions Of This Week's Puzzles.



Trailing Bunny Rabbit

E	G	G	T	R	O	P	E	C	H	I	N	A
L	E	O	R	I	V	A	L	R	O	S	I	N
A	M	E	R	I	C	A	L	E	A	P	O	D
R	O	P	E	S	I	A	M	A	B	E		
A	R	I	S	E	R	O	S	S	H	I	E	S
R	E	N	E	F	O	R	T	R	O	D		
R	A	G	T	I	B	E	R	A	M	E	N	O
A	D	Z	U	N	I	E	R	I	E	O	R	
S	E	R	A	C	N	O	B	E	L	F	R	A
I	N	K	Y	B	A	D	R	A	S	P		
H	O	N	E	O	M	E	R	V	E	D	E	
E	L	D	P	L	A	Y	E	P	E	R	E	
L	I	E	L	K	S	T	E	N	E	D	O	S
E	V	O	K	E	T	R	A	I	N	A	R	E
N	E	M	E	A	S	U	N	N	Y	Y	E	T

FIVE MINUTE POSER: You learned in the first grade that 9 plus 1 is 10. Therefore, multiplying a number by 10 and subtracting the number, is equivalent to multiplying the number by 9. When this amount is, in turn, multiplied by 4, the product is 36 times the original number. Dividing by 6, reduces the amount to 6 times the number. Since 6 times the number is 12, we know that the number must be 2.

Naming the Province: The province

is MANITOBA. The names of the objects are: Hammer, Coat, Hat, Cup, Bat, Coin, Hammer, Bit, Belt, Bell, Boot, Hut, Blot, Boat, Coil, Cap.

The Checker Problem: White slides from 11 to 7 and black jumps from 4 to 18. White moves from 1 to 5 and after black retakes, 2 to 11. White makes the winning run.

Easter Step-Word Puzzle: MIX, Mid, Aid, Add, Adu, Ago, Ego, EGG, Erg, Ere, Eye, OYE.

What a Relief!

with **Saridon**

WHICH CURES PAIN SO SAFELY, QUICKLY, AND WITH CERTAINTY.

Saridon

FOR ALL AGES NEURALGIA ETC. ETC

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"HE'S the nicest boy I've had."

"But does he know he's being had?"

"DO you like my new hat? I earned it myself."

"How was that?"

"I cut down on my husband's lunch money."

"HEALTHY looking office boy you've got!"

"Yes, he's a good lad. Doesn't smoke, doesn't whistle or gamble or want time off to go to football matches."

"You're lucky."

"Oh, he's got one fault—he won't work!"

CLERK—"I'd like to get a week off, sir, to attend the wedding of a friend."

Employer—"A very dear friend, I should think, to make you want that much time off."

Clerk—"Well, sir, after the ceremony she will be my wife."

THE reporter opened his notebook and waved his pencil impressively. The man he was interviewing had just left the lions' cage at a circus.

"Are you the famous lion-tamer whom the whole town is talking about?" he asked.

"Me?" cried the man from the cage. "Not likely! I'm only the bloke what combs their manes and cleans their teeth."

THE flower-seller waved a bunch of his wares in the face of the well-dressed young man.

"Here you are, sir," he said; "buy a bunch of flowers for your sweetheart."

"No thank you," said the young man, "I haven't got a sweetheart." The flower-seller was prepared for this reply.

"Buy some for your wife, sir," she persisted.

"I'm not married," snapped the young man.

"Well, buy the 'ole blinkin' lot to celebrate your luck", put in the flower-seller.

JONES picked up a clever talking parrot in a bird-shop and had it sent home. The same day his wife went out and ordered a chicken. She told the cook to roast the bird for dinner that night, and the cook thought she meant the parrot.

When Jones found out, he exploded with rage.

"The parrot could speak nine languages!" he told the cook.

And the cook said, simply:

"Then why on earth didn't it say something?"

AN Aberdonian was getting married. After the ceremony the best man inquired: "I suppose you gave the minister a fee?"

"Oh, yes", said the cautious Benedict. "I gave him sixpence."

"And what did the minister say?"

"Nothing at all. He just looked at the bride and gave me three-pence change."

Said Mrs. Brown: "You think of nothing but sport. I believe you have even forgotten our wedding day."

My dear, I remember it distinctly," replied her husband. "It was the day Arsenal beat Everton four-nil."

"GOSH, old man. What a wonderful blackeye you've got! How did you get it?"

Oh, I just went snooping around asking fellows with black-eyes just how they got 'em."

"THESE are hard times for actors laddie."

"They certainly are. I must say you're looking very seedy, old chap."

"Seedy? Huh, I'm so seedy I tremble every time I pass a canary."

A WOMAN telephoned the BBC to ask when broadcasting would be resumed.

"Your transmitters have not been working for three days", she complained. "I know, because my valves won't light up."

"I'D just like to know how many girls you made love to before you met me?" said the wife during a quarrel.

"Twelve", groaned her husband. "But I forgot to count them until it was too late."

THE following conversation is an instance of rural politeness:

"How's the harvest?"

"Not so bad. How's your pig?"

"Fine, Is your mare still ill?"

"No, she's all right now. Is your cow cured too?"

"Yes, Well, I'm very glad everything's all right up at your place. How's the wife?"

"I SAY said young Johnny, "why is mother singing, Daddy?"

"She's trying to get baby to sleep," was the reply.

"Will she stop when baby's asleep?"

Daddy nodded.

"Then why doesn't baby pretend to be asleep?"

IT was in the Penzance-London train. A Cornishman produced a large pasty and proceeded to devour it.

Soon he began to double himself up, an expression of acute pain on his face.

"Lummy, it's that pasty," he said, groaning, to a fellow passenger. "My wife puts nuts in her pasties, and she must have forgotten to shell them."

"Good gracious!" said the other passenger, "and can you crack them just by bending?"

A MAN driving along a country road saw the roof of a farmhouse ablaze. He shouted wildly to the woman standing calmly in the doorway.

"Hey, your house is on fire!"

"What?"

"Your house is on fire", a little louder.

"What? I'm a little deaf."

"Your house is on fire!" at the top of his voice.

"Is that all?"

"Well, it's all I can think of at the moment."

LITTLE Tommy had been to church for the first time. When asked what his impressions were he replied, "The scenery was lovely, the chorus was quiet good, but the comedian was terrible!"

Our Humorist At Large



"What have you been doing?
I poured ink on the electric fan."



"Couldn't you rescue your friend from the cannibals?"
"No, when I arrived, he was already off the menu."



AFTER THE SPRING-CLEANING BATTLE.
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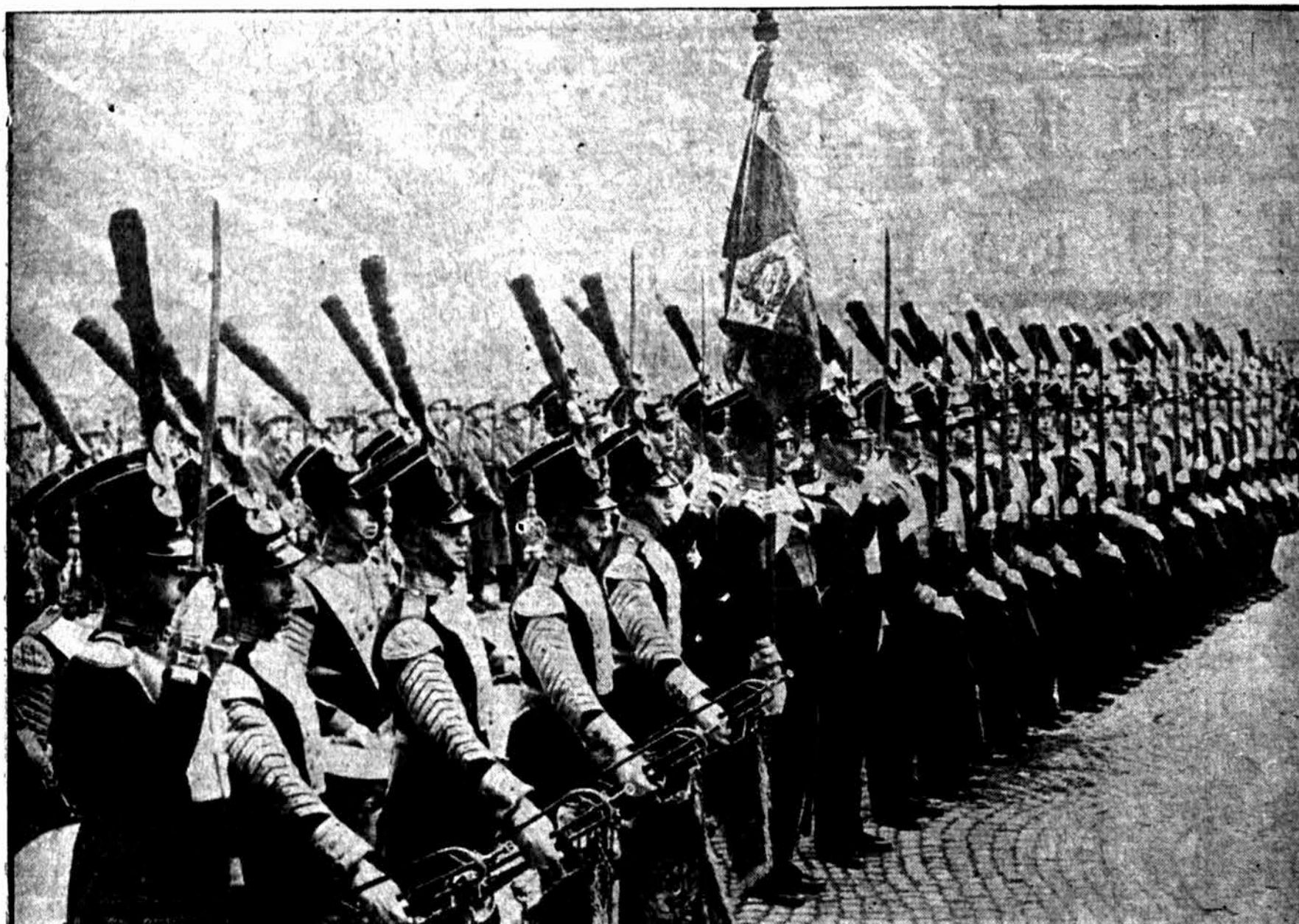
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Italian troops parade in Tirana, capital of Albania, past signor Starace, Italian Secretary General.



The older men are wanted too: A British Home Defence Poster.



Grecian Youth celebrates 1st of May.



Herr Hitler is amused by young visitors on his 50th Birthday.

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